TURKS AT BATUM **WORKING CLOSELY** WITH BOLSHEVIKI

Mr. Gibbons Says Large Quantities of Supplies for Army Are Being Unloaded on the Quays

This is the eighteenth of the series of articles by Herbert Adams Gibbons, Ph. D., on the Greek position in Asia Minor. In this article Mr. Gibbons says that, though many foreigners, friendly to the Kemalist regime, declare the Turkish atrocities are just "tit for tat," this is not true, as any Greek excesses at the actual time of the invasion in Asia Minor were sporadic and unorganized, while the Turkish atrocities constitute a program of organized and deliberate extermination.

By HERBERT ADAMS GIBBONS, Ph. D. TREBIZOND, Nationalist Turkey, May 28 (Special Correspondence)-On the steamship going from Trebi-zond to Batum the other day I had as traveling companions the Turkish Minister of Health (of the Angora Cabinet) and members of his suite, an intelligent and interesting group of men on their way to Moscow. I told the minister what I had seen and heard in Trebizond about deportation and imprisonment without food of little Greek boys, and asked if he was aware of the fact that 500 between the ages of 11 and 13 had been taken from their mothers. He appeared greatly upset, and assured me that the deportations could easily be explained. Unfortunately we did not get to this subject until the steamship had docked, and there was no time for any further statement than that the Muhammadans were enraged at what they felt was the unwarranted seizure by the Greek armies of Turkish territory. These racial animosities, declared the minister, were difficult to cope with. The Muhammadans, he said, felt deeply for their co-

religionists under the Greek yoke. This, of course, is the excuse always Many foreigners, too, friendly to the Kemalist régime, shrug their shoulders and say, "It is tit for tat." But is it? I went last month pretty thoroughly over the preponderantly Turkish districts of Asia Minor occupied by the Greek armies, and found nothing of this sort. So much, in fact, is done for the Turks, and so little is their own administration of the country disturbed, that they hail the Greek regime with joy as a contrast to the year and a half they spent under Kem-alist rule.

Excesses During Invasion

The Greek Army committed some excesses during the actual invasion, I do; and Greek Anatolians did form irregular bands at the time of the great defeat of the Turkish Army and ran amuck in localities where they had been oppressed. All this was in-excusable. Nothing justifies a policy of reprisals, no matter how great the provocation and even if directed against those guilty of barbarities before the tables were turned.

I am convinced from my investiga-tion, however, that in no region of Western Asia Minor, after the actual fighting and taking possession of the ountry were over, has the Greek military of civil administration countenanced cruelty or exactions of any kind. Muhammadans are on a footing investigators, and the Greek Government would be happy to have a com-mission appointed by the Great Powers to visit every town within their lines.

What the Turks are doing, however, is a different thing. They are deliberately exterminating the Christians, and they are doing it by orders from Angora and through official agencies. As I wrote last week, if a civil or military governor refuses to obey orders, the ground of their inhumanity (and there have always been stances of this kind in every period of persecution and massacre), he is removed. This has happened at Trebi-

zond. But the policy goes on. Refugees in Freight Cars

All that a commission would have to if it visited Trebizond, would be to count the males among the Greeks in this city, starting at 11 years and going up to 80. How many would they find, how many could the Turkish au thorities produce? I am told that 100 would be difficult to find. And three years ago the Greek population of Trebizond was certainly over 25,000, if Union and Operating Conferees Have Quit "Speech Makthe villages in close proximity be counted in.

At Batum, which is 12 miles from the Turkish frontier, several thousand Greek refugees are living in abandoned freight cars and in the sheds near the wharves. They just of the anthracite coal mine operators acterizes anthracite in the United sheds near the wharves. They just of the anthracite coal mine operators exist from day to day. Their stories and their unionized employees, it was are the same one hears everywhere— learned officially today. Both sides luxury.

Were said to have passed the stage "The anthracite area, which is anthracite conference, was reported net tons a year. Out of this natural today as being of the opinion that monopoly has grown a close-knit busihororrs. A young man in charge of the Near East relief at Trebizond has hegged me to keep my mouth shut on the ground that his personal influence with the Turkish officials will to be optimistic that the end of the group of eight companies. Restrain-long cessation of work would soon ing and limiting this natural monop-I answered that the story come. They met again this afternoon.

Secretary Fall is known to have coal on steam sizes of anthracite coal. impressed upon the operators and miners that nothing is to be gained by falls in accordance with the competihad already gone and that I should not recall it even if I could. "If you can show me where I have been deceived, if I have been imposed upon, warming up grievances three and tion of bituminous coal in the market four years old. The secretary has for steam sizes or industrial anthraif any of the story is untrue, I shall cable Boston to suspend publication. Should it be modified? Is there annot presented any government pian cite coal."
for settling the anthracite troubles, The anthracite mines operate pracide?" The young man was He just did not want his but has made it clear his department is eager to assist in any way toward scale of wage is lower than in the reaching a settlement. friendly relations with the Turks in-

Ninety Conspirators Arrested in Russia By The Associated Press

Moseow, July 6.

Note TY arrests have been made at Simferopol, in the Crimea, upon the discovery of a plot against the Soviet seems. against the Soviet regime.

The plotters, says the announce-ment, were headed by Michael Dianessief, a former officer under General Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader in south Russia. Dianessief proclaimed himself supreme ruier of Russia and sent a request to the former followers of General Wrangel abroad to come and assist him on a platform which, it is declared, pledged the assassinations of Lenine Trotzky and the general extermination or banishment of the

A day was set for the uprising, when at a signal the plotters were to come forth, form into bands and take over power. Secret agents, however, discovered the plot and all the leaders were arrested and soon will be tried.

IRISH FREE STATE SOUNDS ARMS CALL

Declares Sanguinary Attempt Has Been Made to Thrust Irish Back Into House of Bondage

DUBLIN, July 6 (By The Associated Press)—A call to arms was issued this morning by the Provisional Free State tion opening the way for the enlist-ment of those citizens who last week were declined by the Government.

'People of Ireland," the proclamation says, in part, "you have regained for the first time in centuries those powers of government from which a nation may develop and cultivate in peace, order and prosperity its own national genius.

Order from Anarchy

"A wicked, sanguinary attempt has been made to thwart your will and thrust you back again into the house of bondage with your capacity for self-government discredited before the whole world. The courage and devotion of our national army has preserved you. But, although the armed conspfracy is overcome, elements which seek to substitute the spirit of anarchy for the spirit of order remain, and may attempt to continue to acts of interference with the moral and economic life of the country. Such attempts must be summarily and drastically dealt with until the perhave no doubt, as all invading armies son, home and property of every law do; and Greek Anatolians did form respecting citizen is rendered abso-

lutely secure.' The Free State Government has instructed the general headquarters set for hearing by the Labor Board whisky by the express or implied per-staff of the volunteer organizations to today. place its entire establishment on an active service basis. The staff is directing officers commanding local units to appeal to all members to accept service for three months. All other citizens who desire to join the national ranks will also be recruited for the volunteer organizations to day.

Meanwhile railroads generally were states. Tomorrow all of the would be dry if he willed it."

Mr. Caraway referred to President of the United States. Tomorrow all of the would be dry if he willed it."

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Mr. Caraway referred to President of the United States. Tomorrow all of them would be dry if he willed it." for the volunteer organization.

Sackville Siege Ends Sackville Siege Ends

The Chicago & Alton, upon whose lines some of the most serious disinsurgent forces was virtually ended orders of the strike have occurred, today with the surrender of small continued to employ new men. The groups of men who had been fighting Alton shops were the scenes of disfor the past week, and the capture of orders at Slater, Mo. Local authorimadan elements are treated with just one of the principal leaders, Cathal ties called for troops. as much consideration as the Chris- Brugha, former Minister of Defense Despite the agree tian elements. The Greeks welcome in the Dail Eireann Cabinet. The whereabouts of Eamon de Valera is tive committee to withhold strike

still unknown. of Economics, has been arrested at the home of Erskine Childers. Art O'Brien and Sean O'Kelly, arrested by and Bloomington disorders on the

Mr. O'Kelly in Paris.

For the eight days' fighting the casualties are given by the Free State as 61 dead and 258 wounded. The nounced passenger and freight traffic between £3,000,000 and £4,000,000.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 2)

Special from Monitor Bureau

tangible results of the meetings may

SETTLEMENT BELIEVED NEAR

ing" and Now Consider Arbitration of Dispute

be expected. The disputants appeared cent of the output is produced by

reaching a settlement.

George Otis Smith, director of the proximately a fourth of the year.

PEACEFUL ENDING OF RAIL STRIKE **EXPECTED SHORTLY**

Despite Increased Disorders Settlement Negotiations Appear Imminent

CHICAGO, July 6 (By The Associated Press)—The strike of railway shopmen assumed a more conciliatory aspect today, the sixth since the nation-wide walkout, and feeling became more general in rail circles that the last 24 hours had shown a marked trend toward peace, despite increased

disorders at scattered points.

It was believed that the exchange of letters between Ben. W. Hooper, chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, and Bert M. Jewell, head of the railway employees department of the Federation of Labor, probably opened the way to negotiations for an early settlement.

The 12,000 union signalmen in this country will not be called out on strike for the time being at least, D. W. Helt, president of their union, announced this afternoon, in calling a meeting of his executive committee here for Saturday afternoon to decide what permanent action the signalmen will take.

Mr. Jewell's statement that the shop crafts "are willing to confer with any-body authorized by the rallroads to bring peace proposals" was accepted as a promising indication of a speedy return to normal conditions in th railroad shops. Mr. Jewell said he neither included nor excluded anybody, but that if the Labor Board came with a definite proposition he would not hesitate to consider it.

Withdraw "Farmed-Out" Work The statement was made in the face of the repeated contention by the railagainst the carriers, but against the Government, and therefore a matter to

Board has been protecting the interests of the striking shopmen even

old wage reduction of July 1 was declared overwhelming, Mr. Jewell said the question of protesting against the contracting of labor polled the heaviest strike vote of the three propositions put up to the shopmen.

Fifty additional wage adjustment cases, 44 of which apply to clerks and not included in recent decisions, were leased by the Shipping Board sells whisky by the syrpess of included in the labor of the labor of the shipping and the ship

Troops Called For

Despite the agreement president and members of his execuorders, maintenance men at various Robert C. Barton, former Minister points were reported to be joining

the Free State Government on Tues- Alton, the most serious disturbances day night are reported to have been of the strike occurred in the south, released. They were formerly foreign At Algiers, across the Mississippi representatives of the Dall. Mr. River from New Orleans, clashes oc-O'Brien being stationed in London and curred between striking shopmen and

value of destroyed buildings is set at still to be unhampered. Ultimatums The whole line of buildings from early part of next week or forfeit all (Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

ness organization in which 75

tically the entire year round, and the

Mediator at Work for Peace in China

Canton, July 6. HOPES of peace in Canton and the possible reconciliation of Dr. Sun Yat-sen with General Chen Chlung-ming are held out through the mediation of General Jgai Bong-ping, commander of the third division of the Cantonese Army. First exchanges of communica-tions through the mediator between Dr. Sun and General Chen have brought arbitrary but apparently not

impossible demands from Dr. Sun. Dr. Sun insists on his restoration to the presidency, that the Southern Government may have an equal organisation with the North in proasks also that General Cheng admit "whatever he has done in connection with the capture of Canton was wrong and to punish his high officers who started the attack." If General Chen will do these things, Dr. Sun's message stated, "I will pardon him. Otherwise, I will endeavor to eliminate all opposition."

PRESIDENT CALLED DRY LAW VIOLATOR

Mr. Caraway Says Stroke of His Pen Would Stop Sales on Shipboard

WASHINGTON, July 6—President Harding and Albert D. Lasker, chair-man of the Shipping Board, were charged by Thomas H. Caraway (D.) of Arkansas, in the Senate today with flagrant violation of the prohibiton ·laws in permitting the sale of the repeated contention by the rail-roads that the shopmen's stake is not Senator said "all Christian Americans protest" against such sale of liquor.

Elmer Schlesinger, general Government, and therefore a matter be settled before the Labor Board.

Mr. Hooper asserted that the Labor the opinion that sale of liquor was legal on American vessels beyond the legal on American vessels beyond the liquid states. territorial limits of the United States, while they have been calling the board was described by Mr. Caraway as a ames.

Another harbinger of peace in the which fought the prohibition act.

statement by Mr. Hooper was that a number of railroads which had farmed grant violation of the eighteenth out shop work to contractors were amendment and the Volstead Act is "The man responsible for the flaready to abolish the contract system the President of the United States," the big issue in the shopmen's strike, said Mr. Caraway. "With a stroke of according to returns in the strike a pen he could close more bar rooms referendum. Although the vote to than was ever given to any other man strike in protest against the \$50,000, within the history of the world. The 000 wage reduction of July 1 was de-President could instruct the Shipping

tary of War, suggesting a beer and wine modification of the Volstead Act.

"Can his apologists deny that he (the President) connived at the breaking down of public morale?" asked Mr. Caraway, adding that apparently Mr. Weeks expressed the personal

Mr. Caraway referred to prosecu tions of a former service man in Bal seizure of a local excursion was found. He added that the Republican Party posed as solicitous of the Negro, having recently reported the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill, "simply to give Senator Lodge the Negro sup-port in his race for re-election." The Washington Negro. Mr. Caraway asserted, "in a small way imitated the methods that are pursued by American ships.

BRAZILIAN TROOPS HAVE SEIZED FORT

Washington Hears of Mutiny at

Rio de Janeiro

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, July 6-The State

IN ANTHRACITE COAL STRIKE Department has been informed by the American charge d'affaires in Rio de Janeiro that the troops at Ft. Copa Cabana at the entrance to the harbor had mutinied and were holding the fort, but that everything in the city was quiet.

Private dispatches to the effect that | United States Geological Survey, who the President had declared a state of siege and that the banks were closed had not been officially confirmed.

The cause of the trouble is not thoroughly understood, but it is thought that the criticism of the Government are the same one hears everywhere—wholesale extermination, burning, pillaging, and carrying off of young of "speech-making" and they are thought by persons in a position to missionary denies the truth of these stories. Every foreigner out these stories. Every foreigner out these stories. But for policy efforts are made to hush up the stories of the same of the same of the stage of "speech-making" and they are thought by persons in a position to know to be nearer a settlement than they are stories. Every foreigner out they admit.

Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, who has been sitting in the tween 16,000,000,000 and 17,000,000,000 and they are sentment tons a year. Out of this natural it is possible that at this treatment. It is possible that

ITALIAN METAL STRIKE

ROME, July 6—Negotiations organized by the Government will lead, it is hoped, to the immediate solution of the metalworkers' strike, which has paralyzed the trade of northern Italy

BRITISH AIRMAN OFF FOR CRETE ATHENS, July 6—Maj. W. T. Blake, the British airman who is attempting an airplane flight around the world, left here today for Crete. Major Blake landed at Athens July 4.

NATION'S TEACHERS VOTE SUPPORT FOR TOWNER-STERLING MEASURE

Canadian Teachers Send Greetings

TARM greetings and good wishes from the Canadian Teachers Federation were presented the National Education Association at its general meeting in Boston last night by Miss Williams, president of the association, who read this telegram which had been sent by the president of the Canadian association on July 4:

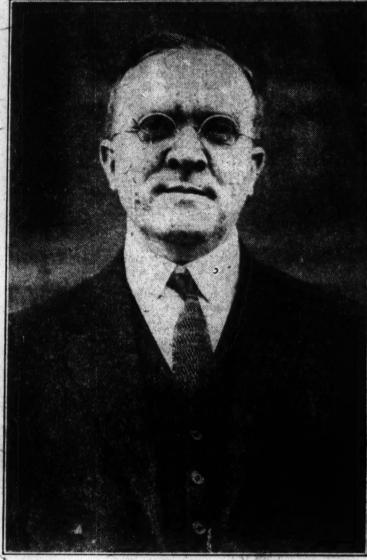
"On this, your national birthday, I beg to extend fraternal greetings to the National Education Association from the Canadian Teachers

ings to the National Education Association from the Canadian Teachers Association, with best wishes for a successful gathering. May we hope for closest mutual co-operation to the end that educators in both countries may do all possible to make education safe as a means of promoting and fostering international good will, that the present friendly relations existing between the United States of America and Canada may be preserved for all time.

"This is doubtless the earnest hope of all teachers in our respective countries, and it is within the powers of our schools to maintain such a desired consummation. By our teaching, we can inculcate the highest patriotism and loyalty to our land and still make possible a more sympathetic and kindly understanding of the peoples of other lands. Canadian teachers will readily join with you in any movement for preservation of international pagace and good will.

(Signed) "HARRY CHARLES WORTH, "President Canadian Teachers Federation, Victoria, B. C."

"President Canadian Teachers Federation, Victoria. B. C."



Prof. George D. Strayer

Chairman of National Education Association Legislative Commission, Who Presented Towner-Sterling Report

FOR HIGHER CITIZENSHIP LAWS

Convention Speakers Emphasize Danger to Country in Large Percentage of Illiteracy

cerh.

ters home."

The nearly 5,000,000 illiterates in the

themselves as such to the federal census taker. The draft figures re-

vealed that an even greater propor

tion, or 24.9 per cent of the young men

In a democracy in which universal

suffrage is in force, asked the speak-ers, can it be disregarded that an alarming number of citizens are so

in their ability to conduct themselves

The problem of the foreign-horn

was stated in terms of the 1,500,000 persons over 10 years old in this country in 1920, who were unable to speak English, and of the thousands

more who were able to speak English

sufficiently to pass the census enu-merator, but who have not that de-

as intelligent citizens?

of the nation, are unable "to read and understand newspapers and write let-

The National Education Association | 4,931,905 illiterates in the nation naof the United States is committed to tive-born and with such freedom of Germany to Meet 50,000,000 Marks Due. a vigorous legislative campaign. There movement between the states that at can be no doubt of that after today's least 22 per cent of the native-born can be no doubt of that after today convention sessions at which it was population is living in states other proposed not only to regulate teaching than those of their birth, illiteracy trol illiteracy, the assimilation of the was characterized as a question of naforeign-born and other direct prob- tional importance and national conlems of training for American citizen-

The report of the legislative com-The report of the legislative com-mission this morning, the addresses during the day and the discussion among the delegates concerning legislation gave added significance to the visit this afternoon to the State House, with Governor Cox as host.

States' Duty to Children

The permanence of our nation and the preservation of our free institu-tions depend upon a sound, intelligent citizenship," said Dr. George D. Strayer, professor of educational ad-ministration in Teachers' College, write that they are obviously limited in their ability to conduct themselves. Columbia University, commenting on the report of the legislative commission which he presented to the convention. An adequate system of pub-lic education, competent, well-trained teachers in accord with American ideals, and the guarantee to every child of equal educational opportuni-ties, he summed up as the commis-sion's idea of the chief duty and responsibility of the state and nation.
The crux of the commission's report to the convention is that there

gree of literacy which empowers them to comprehend the fundamental should be federal aid and encouragement for the development of educasaid, is but a step in making it pos-sible for the immigrant to participate there is a political purpose behind the tion, especially in the fields of illiter-movement. in the conduct of national affairs.

"Allen islands" were said to exist teacher training, and equalization of educational opportunities, but that throughout the country in both urban federal legislation should contain no and rural sections, where there live element of government control or interference with the states.

Tendency to Migration The tenor of the day's discussions

s that the primary object of education s the development of good citizen and that such development must be in accord with a national plan.

Illiteracy was placed first on the list of national problems in education for citizenship. With 3,084,733 of the

Text for Federal Law WORLD CONFERENCE PROGRAM OUTLINED

Massachusetts Leadership in

Nation's Progress Taken as

Establishment of Research Departments in Every State

Advocated

Enthusiastic indorsement and a vigorous ovation was accorded the Towner-Sterling bill, providing federal ald for public schools, by the National Education Association in the session of the representative assembly in Mechanics Building today. The meeting was preliminary to the 25 departmental sessions being conducted by the association.

Dr. George D. Strayer, professor of educational administration, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, and chairman of the National Education Association Legis-lative Commission, championed the Towner-Sterling measure, characterizing it as a safeguard of American educational institutions, making compulsory the teaching of English in both public and private schools, and as recognizing the interdependence of education, national in second of education, national in scope and worthy of federal aid and Cabinet representation

Enthusiastic Vote for Bill

Leadership of Massachusetts in the establishment of American educational institutions were reviewed. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for Massachusetts, moved the acceptance of the report supporting the Towner-Sterling bill and wide dissemination of the report in printed form. The motion carried amid prolonged applause.

Miss Mary C. Murphy, a teacher in the Hugh O'Brien School, Boston, voiced the only opposition to the Towner-Sterling bill by stating her disapproval of its provisions. Miss Murphy said she spoke as a Boston teacher opposed to the plan for the advancement of national education as provided in the bill.

A world conference on education for 1923 to be held jointly with the National Education Association convention "to dissipate the delusion that state and national education can be self-sufficient or isolated," was discussed by Augustus O. Thomas, state superintendent of public schools, Augusta, Me., chairman of the association's committee on foreign relations. This conference will bring to the United States educators from every section of the globe to organize a permanent council of Industrial Research and initiate plans for a Peace Francis and initiate plans for a Peace Exposi-tion along educational lines in 1930.

Research Work Reported William B. Owen, president of the Chicago Normal College, Chicago, Ill.,

and next president of the ass described the new department of investigation and research developing a comprehensive survey of school eco-

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Germany's Paper Money Output Checked by Printers' Strike 15 John C. Brown—Portrait 15 gree of literacy which empowers them to comprehend the fundamental ideals of American Government. To understand and speak English, it was understand and speak English, it was understand and speak English, it was understand and speak English, it possible for the immigrant to participate

TURKS AT BATUM **WORKING CLOSELY** WITH BOLSHEVIKI

terfered with. I shall do him the Labor justice of saying that he put his plea on the ground that his the Turks helped to protect Christians and made possible relieving their sufferings. But he did not realize the importance of public opinion at this critical moment in shaping international policies in the Near East. The truth hurts only the evil-doer.

Turks and Bolsheviki It is noticeable at Batum that the Turks and Bolsheviki are working together very closely. Large quantities of supplies for the Turkish Army of supplies for are being unloaded by Turkish soldiers at Batum, and are carted from the quays on huge motor trucks flying the Turkish flag. I understand that these trucks have the right of way straight to Kars and other frontier points in Turkish territory American destroyers are now forbid-den to come into the port of Batum. The other day Mr. MacSweeney, coming from Odessa on an American destroyer to supervise the unloading and delivery of food supplies given to the Caucasian republics by our government, was compelled to leave the ship five miles out and come in on a launch. Turkish destroyers, however, make Batum a base.

The relations between Angora and Moscow are becoming closer, and great interest is taken by the Turkish and Nationalists in the news from Genoa of the Russo-German alliance. tion of the Conference in excluding Turkey and then in laying down inacceptable conditions for Russia and Germany, is taken here as the indi cation of the resumption of the old alliance with Germany, and of a new Drang nach Osten-this time through Russia and the Caucasus. For this the Greeks of Asia Minor must suffer as the Armenians suffered seven years ago-unless the Entente Powers are awake to their own real interests and to a new call of a martyrized population.

NO NEW DETAILS IN BIELASKI CASE

State Department Unaware of Any Legal Action Contemplated

Mexico City that legal proceedings men are connected in the closest manwere contemplated by Mexican officials against A. Bruce Bielaski on charges that he had connived at his own abduction by bandits recently near Cuernavaca lacked confirmation today at the State Department.

word has come thus far, it was incident with suspicion.

By direction of the State Department, he made representations, urging the can sympathies, while her own were rescue of the former head of the De- entirely with the Free State. partment of Justice Investigating Bureau, and later for the apprehension and punishment of the abductors.

The substance of these conversations was reported to the department has made it necessary for Irishmen to and, so far as known here, nothing was said during the conversations to indicate Mexican officials thought it otherwise be difficult to comprehend other than a bandit outbreak.

GOVERNMENT TO CUT Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 6-The United States Shipping Board has asked marine engineers of the country to appoint a committee to study methods of cutting down the annual expense of \$45,000,000 for coal and oil on govern ment vessels.

Engineers will be placed on steamers to make a scientific study of ruel consumption, said Joseph E. Sheedy, Corporation, in charge of operations, days, according who announced the experiment.

Among associations which have Present tracks Marine Engineers Beneficial Associa-

FIUME SITUATION

By Special Cable

Fiume is again critical owing to an have been obtained. attempt by Riccardo Zanella to regain have been suspended until the return Minister, and this increases the danger of the situation.

Leaders in Fiume are now in Rome appealing for which Italy promised months ago, otherwise, they assert. disturbances are inevitable, especially as the mixed commission which is supposed to find a modus vivendi for Fiume has not yet begun to work.

CANADIAN RAILMEN MAY STRIKE LONDON, Ontario, July 6 (Special)

Tom Moore, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, ad-

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER nded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at loston, Mass. U.S. Acceptage for willing the statem.

dressing trade unionists here recently, expressed the oninion that railwaymen employed on Canada roads, as a result of changes in wage and working conditions on these roads, will adopt the same measures as their fellow workers in the United States and resort to a strike if necessary. Mr. Moore, however, did not say whether such a step was sanctioned by the Trades and Labor Congress, and he did not say when he thought such action would become necessary.

IRISH FREE STATE SOUNDS ARMS CALL

the offices of the Dublin Tramway Company to Findlater Lane, which formed the 200-yard frontage of the Republican's last stronghold, is ruined, including the Hammam, Gresham, Granville and Crown hotels, and the general post office. Six buildings on he opposite side of the street were destroyed by the fire which still Chicago, today reported that a major-smolders and threatened this forenoon ity of the men still were out on strike. destroyed by the fire which still 'o spread to Henry Street.

Free State Call to Arms Opens Door to Irish Youths

LONDON, July 6-Another stage in the Irish situation has been reached our with the fall of the irregulars' main position in Dublin. Specially important is the capture by Free State troops of Cathal Brugha, "minister of defense," in the republican organization and one of the most extreme irreconciliables. Mr. Brugha, it will be remembered, declared openly in the Dail when the treaty was being debated that there was fighting for him to do in the North, and there never has been any secret about his pulling many strings in the present insurrection. The irregulars are definitely weakened by his removal, but they are by no means yet beaten.

Donegal has been largely cleared by Free State troops under Sean McKeon but the irregulars still have the upper hand over wide areas in the west and dress a shopmen's meeting there issue a national call to arms. This crafts composing the federation his disposal but should also provide at a different hour.

much needed occupation for numbers

It was claimed a ists, but who only require training at least 25 have left their work in the and discipline to enable them to be- last 24 hours. WASHINGTON, July 6—Reports in the community. Many of these young Haven road management this after-

forces and now realize the mistake they have been led into. A story told to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Dublin by Miss O'Gilligan, fiancee of General O'Connell, Free State leader, seizure by irregulars precipisaid, from George T. Summerlin, tated the Four Courts fighting, throws charge d'affaires, to indicate that he much light upon this situation. Miss had been advised formally or infor- O'Gilligan said she tried to prevent by Mexican federal authorities her fiancée from walking out alone on that they looked upon the Bielaski the night of his capture because two of the Four Courts officers were Mr. Summerlin discussed the case; friends and being frequently in the with President Obregon's ministers house knew about his movements. sylvania Rallroad system, were noti-during the time Mr. Bielaski was held. Her brother of 18 was also with the field today that unless they returned frregulars and a sister had republi-

> This case is a typical one and illustrates how completely the lines of across family ties of every kind. be left to settle the matter for themselves and explains much that would first instance, and in their reluctance be marked out of the service. to inflict punishment now.

COST OF SHIPS' FUEL ILLINOIS CENTRAL TO SPEND \$88,801,562

President Announces Program for Chicago Improvements

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, July 6-The Illinois Central railroad will spend \$88,801,-

562 to improve its terminals in vice-president of the Emergency Fleet Chicago, beginning work within 30 days, according to Charles H. Mark-

agreed to co-operate are the American work will commence shortly. This society of Marine Engineers and will be followed by complete electrimotive fire boxes; other high officials Naval Architects, the American So-ciety of Mechanical Engineers, and the Waring Engineers Panadalal Engineers and the within Chicago and of suburban lines. Naval Architects, the American So- fication of that part of the system "We want to get much of the work done this fall," Mr. Markham told a Christian Science Monitor represen-

Financial arrangements are almost IS AGAIN CRITICAL complete to obtain the money necessary to start the project, more than \$10,000,000 having been provided for ROME, July 6-The situation in this object. All government permits

The improvement is planned in co-Rome of Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Grant Park the smoke and noise of the steam trains.

Mr. Markham pointed out that the estimate of \$88,801,562 also covers the immediate financial expense to the railroad of the posed improvement of South Water Street, which calls for removal of a large number of dilapidated storage houses and installation of modern structures, the railroad carrying out its part in the general scheme.

INVENTOR TO GET MEDAL

NEW YORK, July 6—Award of the John Fritz Medal to Signor Marconi for his achievements in the invention and improvement of wireless communication systems will be made tonight at mostly in the Property of States. a meeting in the Engineering Societies' Building by a committee representing the United Engineering Societies. B. B. Thayer, vice-president of the Ana-conda Copper Mining Company, is chairman of this committee.

ITALY GETS ALBANIAN REPORT

By Special Cable
ROME, July 6-Marquis Durazzo Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, ein advance, postpaid to all countries: who has been on a mission to Albania, who has been on a mission to Albania, has returned to Rome and has handed in a complete report of the Albanian stuation to the Foreign Under-Secretary. He will probably return to Albaniar at lal rate of postage provided for in section that the following the secretary is a minimum of the return to Rome of Carlo Schanzer, Foreign Minister.

PEACEFUL ENDING OF RAIL STRIKE EXPECTED SHORTLY

(Continued from Page 1) seniority rights still stood effective in

ome railroad shops today. At St. Paul, railroad officials an ounced that 30 per cent of the men in the Omaha shops had returned to work. The Great Northern reported 213 men at work in St. Paul, officials declaring that many of them did not quit last Saturday. The Northern Pacific reported 50 men at work.

An official statement from the Norfolk & Western general office at Roanoke, Va., said that fewer than 100 of their 600 clerks struck in response to an unauthorized strike call issued by C. B. Lane, general chairman of the clerks.

Several of the railroads entering

Chicago & Northwestern, between

7000 and 8000 men out on strike.
Illinois Central 60 per cent at work. Santa Fe, 3500 out of a total of 15,-Burlington 1400 out of a total

5,000 at work. Rock Island 8000 out on strike Southern Pacific 50 per cent out. Union Pacific 75 per cent out.

Conflicting Reports

Heard by Striking Shopmen NEW HAVEN, Conn., July 6—Striking shopmen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad held a mass meeting today, under an emergency call. After the meeting, which was well attended, it was stated that, owing to various and conflicting reports, the executive committee charge of the strike here thought it advisable to let the men hear reports which have come to it from other parts

of the system. C. Ready, system federation chairman, went to New London to adsouth, and at Sligo are reported to be in considerable force. Mr. Collins has done wisely therefore in deciding to here will be Saturday. The different should not only increase the force at hold separate meetings tomorrow, each

It was claimed at the mass meetof well meaning youths who have been ing today that shop foremen are led astray by Republican propagand- joining the strike, it being said that

noon said that conditions "had matener with members of the Free State rially improved over any preceding day."- It said that a number of skilled mechanics and others had been hired and put to work, and that on the first shift this morning there was a further increase of 224 over the number working on the first shift yesterday. Train service was reported as normal.

Time Limit Has Been Set

for Strikers to Return PITTSBURGH, July 6 — Striking shopmen of the Central Region, Pennto work by noon next Monday, and "are accepted," they would be marked

'out of service." This became known when R. E. Mc-Carty, general manager of the Central political division in Ireland today cut Region, issued the following order: A number of employes at shops and engine houses have absented themselves from duty without leave. All such employes who apply and are accepted prior to 12 p. m., eastern standard time, Monday, July 10, 1922, will in the unwillingness of Free State be reinstated and restored to their for-leaders to take military action in the mer seniority standard: all others will

Peck, general superintendent, an-

N. P. Good, representing the shopmen's union, said there had been no defections from the strikers' ranks.

Southern Railway's Officials

Clean Locomotive Fire Boxes

(Special)-In the cinder pit at the Southern railway's roundhouse here, a most unusual sight is to be seenam, president.

Present tracks will be lowered and ern's Line West" road in the pit in clerks and master mechanics hard at work getting engines ready to go out on the road.

This is the way the Southern is

maintenance of way workers, who have called a strike, but whose chairmen have been going over the SCouthern road, warning them not to strike

When a locomotive comes off the fire dumped and the mass of clinkers officials rushed into the pits and for five days have been hard at work cleaning clinkers and keeping the engines running. As a result, all Southern passenger trains from here have moved and nearly all freights, including some important solid trains of fruit. Common labor is being sought for cinder pits, and when it is obtained, the immediate motive power problem here will be solved.

Alton Shops Closed Pending

SLATER, Mo., July 6 (By the Associated Press)—Railroad officials today awaited word from A. M. Hyde, Governor of Missouri, before making further plans for reopening the Chicago & Alton shops here, from which a crowd of more than 500 strikers drove 18 strike breakers yesterday.

After the strikers had cleared the lowe of strike breakers, drawn a dead-

Eighteen strike-breakers were take from the shops in automobiles to the edge of the town and told to "best it" and keep going. Ten more, who es-caped the first deportation by hiding

in a foreman's car in the yards, were placed on a Chicago train.

Trains going through Slater were watched carefully by a crowd of 150 strikers who took command of the railroad station and searched the

trains.
There are few foreigners here. John Logsdon, the county sheriff, agrees with local officials in discounting the probability of any trouble. He spent only half an hour here last night, then force consists of two deputies and one office assistant. Acting on telephonic advice of Governor Hyde last night he unsuccessfully endeavored to enlist a small force of deputies.

Clerks Ask Old Jobs

COLUMBUS, O., July 6-Clerks and freight handlers of the Norfolk & Western Railroad who went on strike here yesterday have requested that the company take them back at their old positions, officials of the railroad announced this afternoon.

The company's attitude with refertablished and a conference has been called at which some decision will be made.

Strike Declared Broken

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 6-Officials of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine railroads declared today that, so far as this city is con-cerned, the backbone of the shopmen's strike is broken. It was reported that workmen were being employed in increasing numbers, and that 23 Boston & Maine strikers had returned without seniority rights. It is reported that 40 new men were taken on yesterday at the West Springfield Boston & Albany shops, besides 10 strikers. These shops are now being operated on a six-day basis rather than the five-day schedule announced when they reopened Monday.

CHILD LABOR LAW PLANS OUTLINED

Conference Will Discuss Matter at Meeting July 17

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, July 6-Two tentative resolutions, one of which is expected o be adopted in Washington on July meeting of the sub-committee appointed recently by the "permanent conference for the abolition of child ritories subject to the jurisdiction thereof.'

unconstitutionality raised against the Frenchmen were forgotten. present child labor law by the United States Supreme Court.

American Federation of Labor and continued until this evening. chairman of this sub-committee discussing the resolutions in an inter- will receive an overwhelming vote of view with The Christian Science Monitor, said:

Our sub-committee conference was held for the purpose of going over several parts of the proposed amend-ment to the Constitution of the United States upon which an agreement shall be had for introduction into Congress.

carefully. There were two drafts of against him has been carried into More than 300 mer to replace constitutional amendments presented every village in France and has been strikers at the Glenwood shops of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company

which met with great favor as effective to accomplish the desired results legend has managed to make of the most glorious page in its history in have been brought into the city, E. A. and to meet the objections that were present French Prime Minister one of the work it is doing in the Philip-present present French Prime Minister one of the work it is doing in the Philip-prime Minister one of the work it is doing in the P

It finally was agreed that copies of these two drafts be sent to the committee for the consideration of the respective groups they represent. The sub-committee will meet early on July 17 at Washington and somewhat later in the day the representatives of the various interested organizations will participate in 'The Permanent Confer-CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 6 ence' to hear the general report and the recommendations that the sub-committee will present with the bills, which, it is thought, will meet the situation pending the adoption of the constitutional amendment.

CANADIAN PREMIÉR TO VISIT WASHINGTON

This is the way the Southern is meeting the strike in Chattanooga. will confer in Washington was When the shop men went out here went out here arranged on the initiative of Mr. King. taking in a number of questions of mutual interest to the two countries. Officials at the State Department de clined to enumerate the topics to be discussed between the two officials office of president by force. Negotiations between Italy and Jugoslavia ment worked out by the Chicago Plan have been suspended until the return commission. It will remove from mass psychology got them and they probably would be the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway project which has been the subject of correspondroad, a draw bar has to be pulled, ence between the Governments of Canada and the United States; the chipped or crow-barred from the fire- tariff legislation now pending on Con-Under the rules, road crews will gress; customs questions; prohibition will be added to the list within the not do this. If it is not done, the enforcement, and possibly reciprocity next few days, it was announced here engine becomes worthless regardless which recently has been revived on by Ralph A. Day, state prohibition diof its condition otherwise, so the high the other side of the American border,

NEW SUGAR EXCHANGE NEW ORLEANS, La., July 6—Seven-een brokers and commission houses have een licensed to trade, starting today, on he floor of the Louisiana Sugar and Rice Exchange, the second organization in the United States for transactions in sugar future deliveries. New York is the only other such market. Trading will begin each morning at 9 o'clock.

CANADIAN STRIKE THREATENED Action by Governor Hyde

Action by Governor Hy SLATER, Mo., July 6 (By the Asso- president of the machinists union, an-

town of strike breakers, drawn a dead- receiving stations.

line around the shops beyond which strangers were not allowed to pass, and had established guard posts at various points, they settled down to wait developments. M. POINCARE GIVEN MOVING OVATION

Charges Brought by Communist Fall to Ground-René Viviani Defends Prime Minister

By Special Cable PARIS, July 6-One of the most striking outbursts of patriotic sentiment the French Parliament has known in a long time occurred in the Chamber of Deputies here yesterday evening following a speech by Rene Viviani, one-time prime minister, in defence of the Government of Raymond Poincaré against the charges of the Communists that M. Poincaré is guilty of having caused the world war.

"If any Frenchman was responsible for cloture on the tariff bill, Pat Harfor what happened in 1914, it was I," rison (D.), of Mississippi, told the M. Viviani declared. "At the moment Senate today that Democrats had of the outbreak of the war and in the months preceding it, I was the re-reached "to expose the deal attempted sponsible head of the government. It to be put over" by Reed Smoot of was from me, and not from M. Poincaré, that explanations should be de-

manded. As he spoke the deputies sat speech-less, held by the magic of his silvery oratory. Then, with a little movement of the head and hands quite char-acteristic of him, M. Viviani contin-

"It was I who gave the order to mobilize; it was I who ordered the withdrawal 10 miles from the frontier so as to avoid as long as possible any chance of conflict. If for what happened during those days my Govern-ment is reproachable, then it is to me that these reproaches should be addressed."

Almost to a man the deputies rosed and cheered him, while Premier Poincaré hastened up to him and embraced him, kissing him on both

cheeks. Proudly M. Viviani invited and accepted all the blame that might be given. Then he proceeded to render homage to the lucidity of M. Poincaré -his laboriousness and carefulness. The speech was a veritable triumph for the one-time Prime Minister and rendered the position of the Com-munists whose speaker still occupied the tribune in obvious embarrassment, entirely untenable. Had M. Poincaré wished he could have closed debate then and there but he insisted that the whole matter should now be thrashed out.

M. Poincaré's reply is expected this evening or tomorrow, and it promises to be absolutely a full treatment of the odious accusations which have done France in recent days greater 17. were discussed here today at a harm than has been done in many

centuries.
M. Viviani's speech was one of the conference for the abolition of child most brilliant of his notable career. labor in the United States and all terevents which preceded the war and led up to it and the great conflict it-These resolutions embodied the text self. He made a plea for the return of a proposed amendment to the Con- to the "sacred union" which existed stitution of the United States that during the war and during the life of said Manuel L. Quezon, president of would be free from the objections of which political differences among

After the speech by M. Viviani the deputies refused to listen to Commu-Samuel Gompers, president of the nist speakers and the bate was The consensus is that M. Poincaré

Listening to the debate in the Chamber with all impartiality, The Christian Science Monitor's representative must register the complete collapse of the Communist allegations which would fasten on M. Poincaré responsi-Each draft submitted was gone over bility for the Great War. The campaign

The Communists have covered themselves with confusion. have United States Chamber of Commerce, their made a brief address at the dinner, shown the utter hollowness of their case. It reposes upon nothing but scraps of paper, newspaper articles of an indiscreet character, written not by M. Poincaré but by individual Frenchmen, rumors and carefully twisted statements, and chiefly upor the contact of M. Poincaré with Mr. Isvolsky who is represented as work-

ing for war. There were no sensational revela-tions. Vaillant Couturier collapsed completely under the task which he had set himself and nothing better was to be expected from M. Cachin SAN JOSE MASONS TO BUILD SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30 (Special Correspondence)—Plan for one of the finest Masonic temples on the Pacific coast, to be erected at San Jose, a few miles south of this city, at a cost of \$300,000, have been completed, according to announcement made to a mass meeting of representatives of nearly all the lodge sin northern California, just held at San Jose. The Masons of San Jose already own the land on which the temple is ot be erected. and M. Lafont. The debate is chiefly remarkable so far for the truly elo-WASHINGTON, July 6 (By the Associated Press)—W. L. MacKenzie
King, Prime Minister of Canada and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State,

MANY DRUGGISTS

Abuses of Liquor Sale Privilege Found in New York

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, July 6-One hundred retail druggists in Manhattan have been cited for revocation of their permits to handle liquor, and 50 names

Prohibition officials said the action

against the druggists is taken in an attempt to clean up the retail drug business here of bootlegging practices and graft in liquors. The charges include selling without physicians, prescriptions or atheritation. sicians' prescriptions or otherwise ilegally and acting in conspiracy with bootleggers to obtain liquor from

forged withdrawal permits.

The citation of the druggists followed investigation of an alleged conspiracy of 200 or more pharmacists here to withdraw hundreds of cases of whisky from five distilleries in Kentucky and Pennsylvania. The plot was discovered in time to seize most of the liquor in express offices b it reached the consignees. Prohibition officials said the druggists had paid more than \$200,000 in advance for the

Mr. Day said many druggists in New York have been accepting forged withdrawal permits from bootlegger

and have been allowing the use of the firms' names in presenting the permits at warehouses. The law re-quires that the permits must be signed and presented by a person or firm with a permit to deal in liquor. In this way, it was said, hundreds of cases have been withdrawn, with the bootleggers obtaining the liquors at prices much under what they would have had to pay in the open rum-running market. LORD R. CECIL TILTS WITH M. JOUHAUX

SENATOR CHARGES

'DEAL' WITH CUBA

Mr. Harrison Says Cloture Is

Planned to Conceal Sugar

Tariff Scheme

WASHINGTON, July 6-Renewing

discussions of the Republican petition

planned when the sugar schedule was

Utah, ranking Republican on the

Finance Committee, whereby Cuba would have restricted its sugar pro-

duction in return for lower tariff

that this was one of the reasons why

the Republicans wanted to cut off dis-

high as that pt posed.
"We wouldn't have the time under

the cloture rule to read the letter to Gen. Crowder, and the contract that

was attempted to be put into effect,"

He also quoted from speeches by

Porter J. McCumber (R.), chairman of

the Finance Committee, who offered

the cloture petition yesterday, and Mr. Smoot, Frank B. Kellogg (R.),

Massachusetts, and James E. Watson (R.), Indiana. He declared Mr. Lodge

was but following his "parliamentary

that come before the Senate," declared

FRIENDSHIP ANEW

Eventual Independence

Special from Monitor Bureau

the Philippine Senate and head of the

parliamentary mission in this coun-

try, at a dinner given last night by

the Philippine-American Chamber of

pine Islands was pledged by the speakers, and Mr. Quezon regretted

that all his countrymen could not come to the United States and get

acquainted with the American people

that independence was coming to the

islands because of America's promise.

Julius H. Barnes, president of the

which was presided over by Charles J. Welch, president of the Philippine-

Members of the mission were wel-

comed at the City Hall in the morn-

ing by Murray Hulbert, president of

the Board of Aldermen, on behalf of

Mayor John F. Hylan. Mr. Quezon replied briefly to Mr. Hulbert's ad-

dress, expressing the hope that inde-

SAN JOSE MASONS TO BUILD

pendence would soon be realized.

American Chamber of Commerce

Filtpinos to be free and said

FILIPINOS PLEDGE

jiu jitsu" in supporting cloture now.

Maine; Henry Cabot Lodge

Frederick Hale

(R.)

cussions on the tariff.

declared Mr. Harrison.

Minnesota:

Mr. Harrison.

at home.

Lively Scene at Disarmament Session-Poisonous Gas Discussion Postponed

PARIS. July 6 (By The Associated Press)—Discussion of the advisability of including the clause of the Washington treaty relating to the use of poison gas in the plan submitted by Lord Robert Cecil for disarmament, and the adoption of the Cecil plan as a whole without modification, took up the entire session of the disarmament commission of the League of Nations this morning.

It was decided to postnone the disarrament.

It was decided to postpone the dis-cussion of the poisonous gas clause until such time as the smaller nations shall have been officially supplied with copies of the Washington treaties. Discussion of the Cecil plan upon which the sub-committee has reported favorably to the plenary session

Jouhaux, the French representative of the commission, and Lord Robert Francisco José Urutia, representing Colombia, made an appeal in favor of the immediate inclusion of the Wash-

caused a lively tilt between Leon

duties on that commodity. He argued ington poisonous gas claus Jouhaux assailed the Cecil plan and the work of the commission, saying that the workers of the world have Mr. Harrison charged that Mr. Smoot had written a letter to Maj.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, representative of the American Government in Cubs, with a view to "strangling Cuba into entering into a contract to restrict its ment, he declared, should proceed whether the work of disarmament of the contract to restrict its ment, he declared, should proceed whether the western attentions of the work of disarmament. sugar crop to 2,500,000 tons and in re- whether the various nations demanded turn was to Aceive a tariff not so guarantees or not.

Lord Robert, replying to M. Jou-haux, caustically asserted that M. Jouhaux was a man from whom the commission might expect constructive arguments, whereas his whole speech sisted of destructive criticism of a plan which everyone present was aware lacked many details which M. Jouhaux as head of the Workers' Federation of France, might supply. M. Jouhaux, Lord Robert continued, has advised going ahead regardless of the guarantees demanded by the various

governments concerned. "Is M. Joutaux prepared to stand here before us dow," he queried, "and assure us that his own Chamber will "He is keeping up his stride of approve a plan for disarmament changing his opinion on all questions without asking the utmost guarantees of protection?"

The commission will meet again this afternoon when it is expected that the Cecil plan will be adopted although perhaps with slight modifications.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS Express Firm Hope of Obtaining ASK NATIONALIZATION

BERLIN, July 6—Conferences growing out of the proposal that the Independent Socialists participate in the Government are still in the initial NEW YORK, July 6-The United States is the best friend the Philipstage, and the plan has not been dispines ever had or ever could have, cussed seriously by the Majority Socialists, Clericals and Social Democrats who constitute the other com-

ponents of the present coalition.

On the other hand, the Independent Socialists are demanding from their more moderate comrades a positive declaration on some of the outstanding topics of socialistic legislation, such as nationalization of the

Commerce. The enduring friendship between this country and the Philipcoal and potash mines. Fear that the Independents' advent into the Government may interfere with Germany's prospects of obtain-ing financial relief abroad is one of the scruples indulged in by the bourgeois Coalition parties.

Sergio Osmena, speaker of the Philippine Assembly, told of the desire EIGHT VENEZELISTS FACE GRAVE CHARGE

By Special Cable ATHENS, July 6-The trial commenced yesterday at the popular court in the City of Peloponnesus of the eight Venizelist Democrats who seneight Venizelist Democrats who sen-arated from the Liberal Party, and who signed the Democratic manifesto or declaration about a month ago. Among the accused are some leading members of Parliament and one jour-

nalist. They are accused of abusing the freedom of the press is Greece, despite war conditions, in order to transact their propaganda by transmitting false news, such as the imposition of new forced loan and the evacuation of Asia Minor, also of creating unrest by the publication of their declarations. The trial has lasted two days already and it is expected a decision will be reached today.

COMMUNITY BUILDING URGED CHICAGO, July 6-Hanford Mac-ANY DRUGGISTS

nearly all the lodge sin northern California, just held at San Jose. The Masons of San Jose already own the land on which the temple is of the erected, at the corner of St. James and Third streets, and 12 architects competed for the plans.

Nider, national commander of the American Legion, told the advertising council of the Chicago Association of Community building, pointing out that the plans.

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

"Almco" Bridge Lamps

For the Annual July Sale

15.00

There is just a limited quantity of these lamps which have become famous for the distinctiveness of their design and the unquestionable quality of their workmanship. The bases are finished in Black and Gold, fitted with a 12-inch georgette shade in a variety of color combinations.

[Sixth Floor]

CAMBRIDGE GRANTS

HONOR TO MR. TAFT

Confers Degree on American

Chief Justice-Farewell Ban-

quet by Bench and Bar

CAMBRIDGE, July & (By The As-

sociated Press)-Cambridge University today conferred the hono

gree of Doctor of Laws upon William

Howard Taft, Chief Justice of the

United States. Honorary degrees

also were conferred upon the Duke

England's bench and bar said fare

well to Mr. Taft at a banquet last

night. Those present included the

United States Ambasador George E

Harvey, the British Home Secretary

Edward Shortt, Lord Carson, lord of

appeal; Viscount Haldane, Lord Hew-

of York and various others.

FREE TRADE WINS SKIRMISH IN BRITAIN

Political Split Threatened by New Attitude of Government-Glove Duty Reconsidered

deputation yesterday that the duty upon fabric gloves under the much disputed Safeguarding of Industries Act is to be reconsidered, coming as it does immediately after the an-nouncement in the House of Comthat the West African export duty upon palm kernels is to be removed, is claimed here as an initial cussed. success for free trade. Mr. Lloyd George's government has been led by the Conservative wing into experi-

regarded very seriously.

The importance of the incident lies ens than in its economic aspect. Stanley Baldwin, president of the Board of Trade, is credited with the determination to resign if the Safeguarding of Industries Act is not made On the other hand, the Government is threatened with serious defections in Lancashire if England's time-honored policy of free trade is

A temporary way out may be found by a Cabinet shuffle, a vacancy for Mr. Baldwin to be found in the Home education, and membership. Office by the transfer of the present chief of this department to the judicia bench. Th differences involved, however, go deeper than can be met by any personal rearrangement. They concern not only protection, but also the whole question of government interference with the freedom of contract of which the country as a whole becoming increasingly impatient. So long as a post-war emergency continued, measures not only of protec-tion but also of rent restriction, of wages and price regulation and of trade control were submitted to, but that a more normal state of things is becoming established the demand is growing insistent for a reversion to pre-war conditions of greater freedom. The present dispute limensions.

SHRINERS' JUBILEE SWELLS BANK BUSINESS

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 7 (Special Correspondence)—The Golden Jubilee Conclave of the Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine made a difference of many millions in the bank clearings of San Francisco the week of the conclave, according to figures just compiled by the statistical department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce. The Shriners were here for the week ending June 17, and the bank clearings for that week showed a gain of \$6,-800,000 over the week preceding, and \$12,100,000 over the week ending June 11, 1921, while the week ending June 24, -1922, following the visit of the Shriners, clearings were exactly \$17,-000,000 less than during Shrine week.

with Miss Elisabeth Marbury, it is announced by The Union Signal.

The official organ of the W. C. T. U.

NATIONAL BUSINESS WOMEN TO MEET AT CHATTANOOGA

Federation Will Open Fourth Annual Convention in Tennessee City Next Monday

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 6 — Mr. Lloyd
George's intimation to a Manchester

CHATT! NOGA: I'enn., July 6 (Special)—The program for the fourth and substitution of the National Federation of Business and Professional

CHATT! NOGA: I'enn., July 6 (Special)—Ruth Rich, Jacksonville; Muriel Rose, St. Augustine; Ellen Le Noir, Jacksonville; Muriel Rose, St. Augustine; Ellen Le Noi Women's Clubs, Inc., has been com-pleted and the indications are that fully 1000 delegates from all sections of the country will attend. The con-vention will be important to business and professional women throughout the country, as many questions of peculiar interest to them will be disson; Elsie G. Riddick, Raleigh; Rita Gresset, Greensboro. South Carolina: Florence Olvey, Co-lumbia; Dr. Lou Ellie Johnson, Green-ville; Charlotte R. Diligham, Charles-ton; Pinckney Lee Estes Glantzberg. Texas: Dr. Minnie L. Haffett, Dal-las; Mrs. Bennett Haralson, Dallas; Mrs. Mary Austin, Waco, Virginia: Dr. Orie Latham Hatcher, Richmond; Mrs. J. K. Bowman, Rich-mond; Mrs. Fereba B. Croxton, Rich-mond.

The convention will open next Monday with a meeting of the executive board and a conference between the ments in protection which are an-athema to its Liberal adherents and followed by a joint luncheon and a the present action indicates that a reception in the evening to the dele-swing back is taking place in deference to the pressure from the manufacturing north where the matter is There will be reports of the committee on credentials and the address of the national president, Lena Lake rather in the political split it threatby states at the luncheon which will follow and representatives will be se-lected for the nominating committee. Then will follow reports of the executive secretary, treasurer, and corresponding secretary. The speaker of the evening will be Raymond Robins Preparations for interesting discussions are being made by the following committees: publicity, The

> Wednesday there will be an oppor-tunity for all members to attend the drill on parliamentary law conducted by Mrs. Emma Fox, parliamentarian for the convention. Thursday evening the speakers will be Mrs. William Brown Maloney, editor of The Deline-ator, who will talk on "The Change in the Attitude of the Business and Professional Man Toward the Business and Professional Woman"; Corra Harris, author, and Mrs. Frank Meof the committee on education, the committee on resolutions, and the election of officers will take place.

Plan Southern Hospitality The Chattanooga Business Women's Club will be hostess to the convention and will make every effort to show the is a preliminary skirmish in a cam-paign which may be of very large ity can be like. The convention committee is composed of Elinor Coonrod general chairman; Olah Sweney, club president and vice-chairman; Sarah M. Postlethwaite, secretary and finance chairman; Beulah Parham, treasurer; Mrs. R. M. Childress, information and registration; Mrs. R. B. Cooke, reception; Mrs. Estelle Crimm, halls and standards; Lucile Merrill, publicity; Fanny Raulston, exhibits; May Y. Roberts, executive board; Maude B. Roberts, banquet; Kathleen Smith, state luncheons; Amy Thompson, transportation and printing. Miss Kitty Steele Walker has been appointed national transportation chairman of the

> Southern Committee A southern committee has been ap-

pointed by Elinor Coonrod to aid the Chattanooga Business Women's Club in welcoming the guests. This committee is as follows: Alabama: Ita Stocks, Gadsden; Mrs. E. Pearce, Birmingham; Dr. Lola

rures are:
Inding Bank Clearings
1922 Shrine week) 146.100,000
1922 129.100,000
1921 124,000,000
1921 124,000,000
1921 124,000,000
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Statement That Their Sex Would Repeal Amendment

CHICAGO, July 6 (Special)-Vigor- the Daughters of the American Revo

convention.

thus form a criterion to which the British begin to look for guidance. REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN TELL RUSSIAN TROOPS ADVANTAGES OF PROHIBITION MASS ON BORDERS

Washington Believes Move Is Make Vigorous Denials of Miss Elisabeth Marbury's Not Intended as Hostile Act

Lena Madesin Phillips, executive sec-

BRITISH PALESTINE

Winston Churchill Replies to

Critics in Commons Debate

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON. July 6-The Palestine

ebate in the House of Commons on

fuly 4 turned out to be tamer than

anticipated, Winston Churchill rode

off his critics by quoting circumstan-

tially Parliament's previous accept-

ance of the Balfour agreement to give the Jews a national home in Palestine.

He thus reduced the question to one

of whether or not the Colonial Office

Regarding the much-disputed Ruenberg hydroelectric concession, he

met the allegation that Mr. Rutenberg

had been unduly favored by pointing

out, first, that Palestine was not

opened for concessions for the public

services until July last year; and sec-

ond, that thereafter, instead of there

being competition for such conces-

sions. Mr. Rutenberg's was the only

application sent in. He was thus able

to bring the dispute down to the di-

mensions of a mere party squabble, in

which the Coalition majority proved

One point of general interest emerged in the discussion on British

colonial policy generally which pre-ceded the Palestine debate. It was

brought out by Ormsby Gore, one of the government supporters, who, re-

ferring to the West Indian position

drew a comparison between American

and British methods. The economic

stimulus given by the United States

tariff and other concessions, he said

had increased the trade of Porto Ricco

by 2000 per cent. Britain was sub-

jected to criticism in the islands it

controlled because it had failed to do

overwhelming.

re carrying out this promise

POLICY DEFENDED

retary will make a speech.

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, July 6—Authorita-tive advices received here indicate that ous comment from representative women has poured into headquarters of National Women's Christian Temperance Union in behalf of the federal prohibition amendment, taking issue with Miss Elisabeth Marbury, it is announced by The Union Signal. there have been concentrated on the Polish border about 175,000 Soviet Russian troops, 125,000 on the Rumanian border and 50,000 in the Kharkov area. It is believed that this does not in-dicate any overt act of hostility, but tively demand national prohibition." is rather part of the program, planned Mary E. Woolley, president Mount in the first place to influence the Genoa Conference and continued for its effect upon The Hague parleys.

The force would not be large enough for an offensive campaign, but could only be of use as a means of holding the front pending a general mobilization of Russian troops.

thus quotes some of the answers to the statement credited to Miss Marbury that "the women of this country were the first to demand prohibition and they will be the first to repeal it."

Miss Mary Anderson, director of the Women's Bureau, United States Department of Labor:

"Prohibition has been of benefit to the country. I have observed that a president Mount! Holyoke College:

"My experience and observation have been that prohibition has had a great influence on the betterment of home life and the welfare of women and children among the classes that frequented the open saloon."

Miss Grace Abbott, chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor: women's Eureau. United States Department of Labor;

"Prohibition has been of benefit to the country. I have observed that a better standard prevails among the families of the working people and that the children are better fed and clothed. That statement can be substantiated by figures showing that every place where prohibition is every place where prohibition of the National review of the National revi It is regarded as unlikely that any extensive military operations would

FRENCH SEEK EXACT ACCOUNT OF DEBTS

Declared, Will Ask for Itemized Statement

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, July 6—The real mission of Jean V. Parmentier, the French
war debt commissioner to America,
now on his way to Washington and
due to arrive about July 9, was disclosed here by a prominent member
of the French Parliament now visiting this country. M. Parmentier, he
stated, will not endeavor to obtain a
cancellation of the French Government's debt to the United States.
The envoy's purpose the informant ville.

Georgia: Stelia Akin, Savannah;
Dora Mendes, Savannah; Mrs. J. E.
McRee, Atlanta.

Kentueky: Lena Madesin Phillips,
Anne Baker, Paducah; Nora Kirch,
Louisvile; Mrs. George T. Stelle, Louisville. Louisiana: Dr. Haidee Weeks Guthrie,

The envoy's purpose, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor repof the Christian Science Montor representative declared, is to ascertain definitely and exactly the amount of France's indebtedness based on a detailed and itemized statement of the war account. The report made by Senator Berenger to the Finance Committee of the French Senate, hitherto not made public, will serve as a basis for M. Parmentier's negotiations.

The report in part says: France Stood Alone

mond.
Tennessee: Leah Fletcher, Khoxville; Carl Williams, Memphis; Alice
Drake, Jackson.
West Virginia: Christine L. Coffey,
Charleston; Dorcas Prichard, Fairmount; Katherine Mitchell, Wheeling,
Oklahoma; Mrs. Henry W. Clegern,
Oklahoma City; Maud Rounsaville,
Okmulgee; Maude Lewis, Bartlesville,
More than 60 different vocations will "In the American Senate, Messrs. Owen and Smoot have declared that the American citizen is too heavily taxed to consider a cancellation of France's debt. That is not the issue. France is ready to admit that she will keep all the engagements she has signed. France will pay what she owes. What she asks is to be debted only with what she has actually re-More than 60 different vocations will be represented by the various dele-gates. Mrs. Elizabeth Sears, president York organization will be present at the convention, and Miss

such raw material? What profits were made by those who sold us these indispensable articles, such as steel? Complete light should be thrown on these deals. Our deliveries of artillery should be looked into with care in view

should be looked into with care in view of the fact that during the year 1917. France furnished the American Army with cannons and shells.

"During the war, the United States sent to the Allies 87 per cent of their petroleum and other essences. Who made the price for the same? How was the price made? On what basis?

"In 1919 the price of a barrel of the price made? On what basis?
"In 1919 the price of a barrel of petroleum rese from \$2 to \$3.50. After the Armistice the same reight rates were charged to France as were charged during the active period of the

war. In the years 1918 and 1919 we spent about 3,000,000 francs for petro-leum purchased from America. Profits Were Taxed

"It would also be proper to contem-plate the prices we paid America for powder and explosives with the prices these products cost when manufactured these products cost when manufactured in France. It would also be interesting to know if such products as were billed to us were all delivered and whether we are to be required to pay for a great stock of goods which were dumped into the sea after the armistice.

"Let us also remember that the English and American governments in

lish and American governments in their respective countries wisely decided to revise the accounts of their manuto revise the accounts of their manu-facturers of war material. The law-tending to reduce the excessive margin between the cost price and the selling price was justly named the 'excess profit' tax. In view of this may we not ask this question: Have such reductions been offered France on purchases amounting to billions?

tions been offered France on purchases amounting to billions?

"Another fact which we must not overlook concerns the question of interest. The interest charges of the German war reparations commenced to take effect on May 1, 1921. Up to that date France had already advanced for Germany over 60,000,000,000 of francs. Should France, then, be treated by the Allies less favorably than Germany is treated? treated?

Britain Cuts Debt

"Notwithstanding certain speeches made on plaforms in foreign lands, notwithstanding certain international press campaigns, we have full confidence in the high sense of justice and fairness of those who fought on our side. What we ask of them is to examine with us and to analyze the accounts of what we owe for munitions, material, provisions and equipment, delivered to France in the most tragic hours of her resistance to the common ost tragic

cnemy.

"Our English allies have already examined with us accounts amounting so far to \$6,000,000 pounds and have granted us, after analysis of paid accounts, a reduction of 11,000,000 pounds. There remains to be examined about 100,000,000 pounds more on which we may safely expect a reduction of 20,000,000 pounds. These reductions will mean a sum of 1,500,000,000 francs for the depleted French Treasury."

ury."
It is along the foregoing lines that M: Parmentier, The Christian Science Monitor's informant declared, will conduct his negotiations with Washington.

LABOR EXPERT IS OBTAINED

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, July 6—Bryce W. Stewart
of Ottawa, Canada, for some time head
of the Canadian public employment exchanges, will soon take charge of the changes, will soon take charge of the employment department of the Chicago Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, according to announcement made here. Mr. Stewart undertook the study of employment in Canada for the government there in 1914. From his efforts resulted the national employment system said to be one of the best in use. He is president, of the International Association of Public Employment Services. He is expected to take charge here before the middle of the month.

GERMANY HAS TO MEET PAYMENT OF 50,000,000 MARKS

Mission to United States, It Is Cabinet to Consider Its Ability to Pay-Workers' Attitude Toward Bolshevism—Communist Threats

> are now said to be contemplating some will be in position to pay 50,000,000 gold marks, which under the Cannes observers of German conditions, the agreement it has promised to pay the futility and folly of any Communist Allies on July 15. Reports circulating observers of German conditions, the agreement it has promised to pay the futility and folly of any Communist Allies on July 15. Reports circulating revolt is obvious, the vast mass of here were to the effect that the Gov-German workers being as little disposed toward Bolshevism as toward Hohenzollernism. That admitted, it was not able to pay, but, hap-Hohenzollernism. That admitted, it pily, such reports are unfounded. The would seem that the authorities here regard seriously the Communists' today to decide this very question, namely whether Germany can pay the stood that the German central comthreats to create trouble. It is under-stood that the German central com-sum mentioned without completely missioner for the maintenance of undermining the German financial public order here, has informed the situation or not. cabinet that news of a detailed char-Before coming acter had come into his possession, which proved that spasmodic Com-

munists' revolts were being prepared. He added that "the situation ocmittee of the Third International tion in Germany seems calmer, al-which is sitting in Moscow has just though the comparatively harmonious reviewed the German situation and debate in the Reichstag yesterday has requested the German communists afternoon on the Defense of the Re-

By Special Cable many need not be attached to the BERLIN, July 5—The talk of reactionary plotting has somewhat subsided here. Instead the Communists like whether the German Government.

Herr Von Simpson, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs who returned casioned him some anxiety." It is yesterday from London, where he reported moreover that Russia's chief went to discuss the matter with the propagandist Karl Radek has arrived British Government and with London in Berlin and that the political com- bankers. The general political situato manifest more activity.

public bill must not be regarded as

Excessive importance outside of Gerimplying that the storm is over.

art, lord chief justice, and Mrs. Justice vital point, the German cabinet will consider a report on the subject from Darling. Mrs. Taft and Mrs. Harvey sat in the gallery.

CECIL PEACE PLAN HOUSE OF COMMONS **EXCITES INTEREST** TO DEBATE 'HONORS'

Little to Choose in Record of British Parties in Dispensing of Titles

By Cable from Monitor Bureau he sale of honors for the benefit party funds is not being allowed to A week from Monday has been subject in the House of Commons. Meanwhile the list of Members of Parliament who have signed a demand for the matter to be gone into has risen to nearly half the entire memership of the House of Commons. The attitude the Government will dopt is not yet settled, but an effort

ises for the future, the inconvenient "back benchers" who are now asking for an inquisition into the past. Opposition leaders are only one de gree less uncomfortable than are the occupants of the treasury seats, for the evil is one not confined to the present administration though Herbert H. Asquith will no doubt endeavor ernment. to prove his creations as Prime Min-

ly by the consideration of the "public

may be made to buy off with prom

weal" than those of his successors. Regarding the quantity there is not much to choose. In eight years, 1908-16. Mr. Asquith created 89 new peers and advanced 17 in rank, whereas, Mr. Lloyd George in the past six years bas created 87 and promoted 21. The quality rather than the numbers, must be taken into account. newly created members in the House of Lords will all have an opportunity in the debate in that chamber of ex plaining the reasons of their own selection above their fellows. It is the House of Commons, however, where modestly blushes less often that major disclosures are expected. Thereafter the bad old system of personal favor may or may not find itself freed of to the Monroe Doctrine as affording

BIBLE SCHOOLS OPEN

Special from Monitor Burgau

NEW YORK, July 6—Twenty-five thousand children flocked to the 250 thousand children flocked to the 250 their differences according to any churches and social centers to attend method they chose. the opening sessions of the many Daily Vacation Bible Schools here yesterday. The term will last five weeks, and sessions will be held every

of the Meropolitan Federation of Daily Vacation Bible Schools, with headquarters at 90 Bible House. Dr. Walter M. Howlett, Congregational clergyman of Brooklyn, is the direc-There are 400 superintendents assistant superintendents and instructors, all young college men and women.

The Daily Vacation Bible School movement is now nation-wide. It has grown rapidly in Canada and has spread to China and Japan. Russell Colgate is president of the association. Other members of the board of direc-tors are George Gordon Battle and Samuel H. Gillespie, C. C. Goodrich, James H. Post and Finley J. Shepard.

States welcomes any effort tending to the reduction of armament, but of-LONDON, July 6-The question of ficials here point out regarding the plan proposed by Lord Robert Cecil at the mixed commission of the League fixed tentatively for a debate on the of Nations in Paris, that since no invitation has been extended and no notification received it is impossible

> If the plan will work in such a way as to insure the lessening of the bur dens of military and naval expenditures, other nations may be assured that the United States will lend what encouragement it can. Until this ncouragement it can. Until this can e done, especially in regard to European nations, this government does t believe that reconstruction and rehabilitation can be successfully caried forward. That has been the attitude of the Administration consisently and is one of the reasons why the United States has kept out of inernational conferences and parleys. Recent news of the budgets of the several countries, particularly France emphasizes the necessity of further disarmament before finances can be readjusted on a stable basis.

establishments and expenditures, and morning except Saturday and Sunday. that it now awaits practical results
The movement is under the auspices from other nations. This was the first government to ratify the treaties of the Conference on Limitation of Armaments last winter. Japan is the second. The other participating nations have not yet taken action confirming the pledges of their delegates.

Officials Think Paris Proposal Is Concession to America

Special from Monitor Bureau WASHINGTON, July 6-The United

It is recognized that the Cecil plan is intended to be in the nature of a concession to the United States, the Senate having especially objected to jurists and lawyers. The chief feature Article 10 of the League Covenant be- of that system was the opportunity it cause it placed this country under gave litigants to get together before obligations to go to the aid of any fellow member which might be attacked from an outside source. the proposed plan will be regarded as practicable or acceptable cannot be stated until it is brought to the official attention of the Gov-

The reference of Lord Robert Cecil an opportunity for the United States to contribute to the regional program of disarmament is taken here with WITH 25,000 PUPILS some reservation. This docrine could be invoked to protect any American nation against attack from the outside, but it never has been used to prevent two American countries from settling

The attitude of the Administration is that it has done what it could up to the present time to reduce military

Lord Birkenhead, lord high chancellor, who was toastmaster, reviewed Mr. Taft's career, coupling his legal accomplishments, sagacity and state-

craft with those of John Marshall and Joseph Story. Only three Americans. he said, had previously been honored by the Middle Temple—Choate, Lever-ing and Davis. The English bench and bar desired that Mr. Taft should return to the United States, not as a statesman, judge or lawyer, but as a warm friend and brother of his fellow benchers of England.

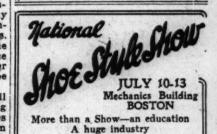
The Chief Justice was deeply moved by the overwhelming reception. He could not express the gratitude he had in his heart, but realized that this greeting was tendered him in his capacity as representative of the American people. He referred to Great Britain as the great colonial empire of the modern world: everybody knew the inestimable service she had rendered oppressed and allen races. England had shown the world that there was such a thing as justice between man and man, which is blind and knows no favor.

Mr. Taft explained the powers and operations of the American supreme and federal courts; the procedure at present to comment on the plan. there required drastic reform if speedy justice was to be secured. The English judicial system, he continued, excited the profound admiration of American a case was called into court, and it acquainted each party with what the other was going to do, thus reducing to the lowest terms the labor required to develop an issue before the court.

> PAPAL GENDARMES MUTINY AT VATICAN

LONDON, July 6 (By the Associated Press)—A Central News dispatch from Rome says the gendarmes serving in an honorary capacity in policing the Vatican mutinied this morning, cry-ing out, "Long live the Pope."

They were immediately disarmed and the barracks occupied by Swiss



In Actual Operation Leather Tanning

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STYLE EXPOSITION Tues.-Wed.-Thurs. Eve. ADMISSION Including 55c 10 A. M. to 10:30 P. M. Direction CHESTER 1. CAMPBELL

BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD

MEN WANTED

Permanent positions for competent men whose work is satisfac-Machinists, Boilermakers, Blacksmiths, Sheet Metal Workers, Coach Repairmen and Plumbers-70 cents per hour.

Gas Welders (Acetylene) -75 cents per hour.

Car Inspectors and Carpenters-63 cents per hour.

Machinists' Helpers, Boilermakers' Helpers, Blacksmiths' Helpers, Electricians' Helpers, and Sheet Metal Workers' Helpers— 47 cents per hour.

APPLY TO

North Station Boston Room 309

TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MEN ON STRIKE

MEN WANTED

Permanent positions for men who are competent as

Boston & Albany Railroad

Machinists and Helpers Boilermakers and Helpers Blacksmiths and Helpers Welders (Acetylene Gas) Unskilled Labor

To fill positions vacated Saturday, July 1, 1922, by men who left their employment without notice and in violation of signed agreement with this Company.

APPLY TO

F. A. Hussey, Master Mechanic, Boston & Albany R. R., Beacon Park Engine House, Cambridge St., Allston, Mass.

CO-OPERATORS DRIFTING TOWARD POLITICAL ARENA

Efforts Being Extended to Educate Those Within the Movement the Value of Unity Under a Single Banner

MANCHESTER, June 2 (Special correspondence)—The steady drift of the British co-operative movement toward the political arena is not viewed by all co-operators with the same of politics in a co-operative school. equanimity, for there are those who see in this attempt to lead the movetive movement.

Then let us remove the danger by teaching the movement the value of unity under one political banner," says the co-operative politician.

To which his opponent replies that such education is unnecessary in view of the fact that whenever the comovement is threatened from without co-operators always are found presenting a united front to the common danger, as, for instance, regardlesss of party, they brought such effective pressure to bear on Parliament that the Government was forced to exempt co-operative societies from the corporation profits tax, which many believed had been

Need for Close Relation

Foremost among the advocates of co-operative political action is T. W. chief of the Co-operative Publication Department, and prospective co-operative candidate for little. the Moss Side parliamentary division of this city. Expressing his views to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Mercer said:

"In Great Britain there always has been a direct connection between the education given in the great public chools and the policy pursued by Whig and Tory statesmen, and by Liberal and Conservative governments. In reality, Eton, Harrow, and Rugby are political kindergarten schools.

ford and Cambridge are academies wherein those who still govern the ciety which has been called the 'Coperative Commonwealth' already experiments of the germ in the co-operative commonwealth' already experiments. science of politics.
"And this is the opinion of Lord

Morley, who said that 'In England the nower of the universities and the pub-

work of the guilds; for although there

houses at the original post-war high

prices, · the building contractors showed no real anxiety to adjust the

price of houses relative to the fall in the cost of labor, bricks and mortar.

Then there had to be taken into con-

sideration the operations of the "ring."

Prices Still Higher

Home products are still in the

neighborhood of 100 per cent above 1914 prices, but the guilds have, in

the face of the "support home indus-tries" agitation, bought their materials

abroad, a policy now adopted by any number of builders' merchants who

have abandoned the ring in the scram

ble and competition for what little

work there was to be had. That the combine has been badly shaken is evi-

dent from a comparison of the prices operating in October, 1920, and those

quoted in April, 1922. At a rough estimate, bricks, lime, timber, cement,

slates, have fallen 25 to 30 per cent,

while light castings for ovens and drain pipes, etc., have fallen even

more. And the wages of skilled labor have been reduced from about 2s. 4d.

per hour to 2s., those of unskilled labor from 2s. to 1s. 7d. per hour.

The difficulties of the guilds were by no means confined to their inabil-

ity to obtain materials. The banks

were unwilling to stand credit on the

slender prospects which the Building Guild committee lay before them. Building guilds might have remained a beautiful ideal, but for the assist-

ance of the co-operative movement, which advanced the necessary money

to start operations. It was the Man-chester Co-operative Bank which

came to the rescue, and it was in Manchester that the first scheme was

Financial Backing

But all the difficulties had not been

profit, or, at all events, if any profit Congress.

adequate to meet the case.

greatly diminished demand for self.

the ring considered to be

BUILDING GUILDS FORCE DOWN

CONSTRUCTION COSTS IN LONDON

concerning which a responsible offi- In addition to which there has been cial of the London County Council an entire absence of friction between

come a farce; the tenders were those the working conditions generally have

much or more.

Political Machinery Used

"The relation of co-operative educa ment into political action a danger of tion to co-operative politics is exactly dividing co-operators against themselves. The danger, point out the opponents of co-operative politics, lies
in the existence of varying shades of
political opinion within the co-operaco-operators, like other politicians, are obliged to use the machinery of politics. That is why they have found it necessary to organize themselves as a political party. It is, neverthe-less, true that co-operators entered politics not to create a raw party, but to establish a new idea. As it is the aim of the co-operative movement in industry 'to promote the practice of truthfulness, justice, and economy in producion and exchange,' so is it the purpose of the co-operative move-ment in politics to promote the practice of these ideals in the sphere of national and local government "To say, then, that co-operators are

organized politically for the purpose of defending their own economic inaimed specially at the co-operative movement. If it were true that cooperators proposed to use their political power either to protect their own pockets, or to despoil the present owners of land and capital, co-operative educationalists would have to admit that they had accomplished very little. But they have no cause to make any such confession. Co-operators are organized politically because they hope by political action to remove every political obstacle which prevents the further growth and development of co-operation in industry. They have become politicians because they desire to reorganize society on a co-operative basis, for apart from political action co-operators never will be able to reorganize society in

ists in the germ in the co-operative movement, growing with the growth of co-operative trade and industry, it cannot be established so long as nonco-operators make and administer the lic schools that feed them . . have laws, for notwithstanding Lord Rosebeen the main agents in molding both our secular and ecclesiastical politics.' 'Co-operators, therefore, need to within the State, since it is in reality a ecognize that as there is a relation new form of society seeking liberty to between unco-operative education and develop in harmony with the laws of unco-operative politics there should its own being. By taking political be an equally close relation between action, therefore, co-operators are ateducation and co-opera- tempting to win a larger freedom and tive politics. Teaching separated from opportunity to continue the work of action has an academic value only, social reconstruction which they long while the uninstructed politician is a ago began in the realm of industry.

anything built by private contractors.

by other building workers. It is no exaggeration to say that the Building

it is suffering from the slump and

trade depression generally. According

to an official the Building Guild pro-

poses to ask for a loan, while the Fur-

Guild Socialist Literature

Mr. S. G. Hobson, who has contribu-

ted extensively to the literature of

Guild Socialism, urges that one way

and another the guilds will require at

least £50,000,000 for what he describes

as the "price of security." The work-

ers, he says, pay annually many mil-

lions to secure protection against unemployment, wage reductions and for the maintenance of a certain standard

of existence. By far the largest ex-penditude is due to unemployment, and is based upon the assumption that em-ployment is insecure and sporadic. The

aim of the guild is to secure the adop-

tion of the "continuous pay" basis which Mr. Hobson considers must

logically follow another fundamental namely, that Labor becomes a first

charge upon industry.

Mr. Hobson quotes the Parmoor re-

port as stating that the wage earners spend annually no less than £25,000,000 on industrial insurance, as the

Out of this fund the insurance companies have accumulated £250,000,000. The burden of Mr. Hobson's

song is that Labor must seriously

price of security.

True, the committee had consider the question of assuming con-

secured financial backing and there was an ambitious set of proposals, among which was one that eliminated to submit schemes for presentation to

niture Guild will probably require as





Wireless Photographs

These Pictures of the King of Italy and Miss Darclea, the Well-Known Cinematograph Actress Were Sent by Wireless. That of the King Was Dispatched from Rome to Bar Harbor and That of Miss Darclea from Rome to an Italian Destroyer off Spezia, Italy

PHOTOGRAPHS AND PICTURES SENT BY WIRELESS MEANS

Korn System of Transmission Purchased by Italian Army and Navy Departments

recently bought by the Italian Army and Navy, and the exclusive rights of which belong to the Italian Syndicate and its importance to bankers and of Inventions and Discoveries (Sindi- police officials in time of peace is also cato Italiano Invenzioni e Scoperte), was adopted for these trials.

For many years transmission of pictures by telegraph and telephone has been possible, but Professor Arthur Korn of the Berlin Technical High School has invented a new apparatus with which finger prints, checks, photographs, and so forth can be transmitted by wireless. His experiments have lasted since 1907, and before making his recent discovery he had already invented the silenium compensator and an obturator for reception of the string galvanometer. At the Turin International Exhibition, in 1911, his apparatus won the Grand

Prix of the exhibition.

Professor Korn, who has recently carried out his experiments in Italy, has long used the telautographic method, which needs a direct telephone line connecting the transmitting with the receiving apparatus, but, unlike other methods, that of Professor Korn does not require a special relief of the picture to be transmitted. All that is necessary is a cliché, simi-By Defying "Support Home Industries" Agitation, and lar to those used for photographic reknow that private contractors are prepared to build houses today at a price from £400 to £500 per house less than that quoted for the same type of houses 18 months ago. There are quite a number of contributory causes for the Manchester City Council, the number of contributory causes for the eduction, not the least important being the activities of the Building founds and successed the position and boycott, are firmly establishing themselves in most of the large industrial areas. dustrial areas.

Indeed, it is extremely doubtful if being a saving of £25 on the original ceiving station a similar apparatus is the reduction in the price of houses estimate, or a total of £200 for the block, all of which is a saving to the periodical interruptions of the necessary to recompose the picture, the tones being brought out by the community, for the guild, even where rent from the transmitter. By the has been a very perceptible fall in it can improve upon the figures of the the price of building materials, due to original tender, takes no profit to itoriginal tender, takes no profit to it- transmitted simultaneously in a maximum time of 12 minutes. To produce cheap houses is not the

The new wireless method is a great single aim of the guild, that is to say in the "cheap and nasty" sense, as the is wound round a glass cylinder like manchester City Council officials testify. In many respects the houses are superior in construction and finish to means of lenses on this cylinder. The anything built by private contents. light passes through the film and is In addition to which there has been reflected by means of a powerful reflector on the silenium beneath the stated that asking for tenders had be- the workers and the management, and cylinder. In this manner the silenium receives more or less light, according been been superior to those enjoyed to the density of the tones and half by other building workers. It is no tones of the different parts of the film through which the light passes, and Guild is more firmly established than the intensity of the electric currents most master builders. Like the latter passing through the silenium will passing through the silenium will vary accordingly. At the receiving end these currents compose an ordinary telegram in which each letter corresponds to a single element in the picture. Thus each letter corresponds to a different intensity of tone on the original film and the secret of Professor Kern's method lies in the automatic change of a photograph

into a telegram. At the receiving station is a small machine resembling a typewriter which writes down the different elements of the photograph as they are conveyed in half tones by the tele-gram. Roughly, 1000 words are gram. needed to convey an ordinary portrait, but these can be reduced in number by the use of a code. By this method a picture can be conveyed to any num-

cles it is considered that the invention would be invaluable in time of war, pointed to.

Employment for Men and Women Secured by Organizations

LONDON, June 15 (Special Correspondence) -The task of finding openings into suitable occupations for young men and women on leaving college or university is one that some-times gives much trouble to parents. The burden is lightened, however where associations exist for performing this function. The appointments boards of the universities provide examples of useful work in this direc-tion. Last year, for instance, the appointments committee for Oxford University secured 162 permanent positions for candidates on its books compared with 111 in 1920, and 131 in 1919. Of the 162, 54 were administrative posts under Government, 80 edu-cational, 22 in business, and six jour-

tresses, parents, and girls in the important matter of finding posts, but has done admirable work in all matters concerned with the training of formation and advice about existing them, probable salaries and opportunitles of advancement, whether they are suitable or overstocked, also to investigate new openings and to quire into every movement that affects

the employment of women.

ROME, June 24 (Special Corespondber of stations at the same time, alspecially interesting and has elicited nce)—Within the last few weeks en- ways provided these stations are in as usual some plain facts that are selected the same time, alspecially interesting and has elicited ways provided these stations are in as usual some plain facts that are selected to the same time, alspecially interesting and has elicited ways provided these stations are in as usual some plain facts that are selected to the same time, also are selected to the same time. ROME, June 24 (Special Corespond- | ber of stations at the same time, al-

bor, Annapolis, and Nauen. The Korn transmitted to Nauen, Bar Harbor and critic of Moroccan affairs, Sefior Sarsystem of transmission, which was Annapolis. In military and naval circuit of moroccan affairs, Sefior Sarsystem of transmission, which was

BRITISH BUREAUX ASSIST GRADUATES

The membership of the association now includes over 200 of the leading colleges and public and private sec-ondary schools. All the individual girls belonging to these are entitled to the service of the association, the secretary of which is ready to give private and individual advice to any parent, teacher, or girl, and to arrange lectures on vocations in any of the colleges or schools.

SPANISH MOROCCAN CAMPAIGN AND ITS HANDLING UNDER FIRE

Failure to Achieve Decisive Results Brings Slashing Verbal Attack From That Keen Critic, Senor Sarradell

MADRID, June 8 (Special Correspondence)—There is a disposition, when they did not exist in Madrid, and when here in the capital there were organizations in action which comare considered important debates in pelled the Government to proceed in the Cortes as interesting formalities or merely oratorical and often insincere displays, but the few, though prolonged discussions of the Moroccan problem that have taken place in the Chamber in recent times have brought out facts and views as they have not been produced elsewhere. Just now, Spanish public opinion is in an extremely disturbed and anxious condition regarding what is best to do. Against the fact that the difficulties of the campaign are proving so unexthe Cortes as interesting formalities or merely oratorical and often insin-

Against the fact that the difficulties of the campaign are proving so unexpectedly great and that there is some kind of an instinctive desire to lapse from the effort, there is a deeper understanding that in that way lie international complications and perhaps danger.

An important part of Spain would like to lapse, but fears to do so. Thus opinion fluctuates violently, and just at the moment, after so many high authorities have been declaring that military High Commissionership should certainly and speedly be substituted by civil, and the military element has been out of countenance, an even greater catastrophe is in ment has been out of countenance, General Berenguer comes forward an even greater catastrophe is in preparation, and that if we continue again boldly and with confidence to declare that nothing but the military kind is possible for the present.

Plain Truths Stated

in this way it will be necessary to abandon Morocco with a total loss of our prestige?"

Criticizing discontent in the army,

Plain Truths Stated

The most recent debate in the Chamber has in the circumstances been tirely successful experiments in the transmission of photographs and pictures by wireless transmission have taken place between Rome, Bar Harbor, Annapolis, and Nauen. The Korn the bar transmitted to Nauen, Bar Harbor and critic of Moroccan affairs, Señor Sarsystem of transmission, which was that though the problem was so ex-tremely important there was hardly anything with which the Spanish genanything with which the Spanish general public seemed less concerned and so a dangerous system of silence seemed to have been established.

Despite the constant and historic associations of Spanish policy with the African question, governments no more than the reflection of the Government's cowardice.

have never succeeded in making it appreciated by the Spanish people.

Having referred to some points in the history of the problem. Senor Sarradell frankly discussed the case of France, criticizing the criterion from danger, or at the worst ran only maintained by her in the preparation of the North African treaties and the if a man who was likely to be sent to the front had enough money to buy a cheap automobile and would drive it policy she had been steadily developing in Morocco with respect to Spain, making it appear at times as if Spain were of no account and that her interests might be put up to auction. so they were overwhelmed with men who had bought such automobiles.

He referred to the recent speeches of President Millerand and Marshal Lyautey, considering that points of great gravity were presented when in such declarations they referred to Spain's "zone of influence." while at the same time France arrogated to herself the right to a "protectorate."

Should Be No Vagueness

He considered that the Premier, pondence)—It is understood that the Sanchez Guerra, in referring to these Polish government intends, within

secret session if necessary; the present policy of silence on the part of the Government in such a precarious situation was unacceptable, and he educated women. The main object of lamented the continual absence from the association is to give reliable in the Chamber of the Minister of War. According to Senor Sarradell, the professions, the necessary training for Spanish military operations lately have been conducted upon the initia-tive of the Moors, and so the latter were to be regarded as conquerors. Spanish Prestige at Stake

The course that was being pursued at present could lead to nothing else than the collapse of the Spanish military prestige. He condemned the transfer of General Sanjurjo from the eastern section to the west and the removal of General Barrera from La-rache to Madrid, steps which he thought were too grave to take at a time when a series of new operations Seriousness and rectitude could not

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ENGLAND LOWERS MUNICIPAL COSTS

Efforts to Effect Economy Now Begin to Show Results

Special from Monitor Suress LONDON, May 20—The British citi-sen knows that both the local and the national channels of public expendi-ture are vital to the well-being of a community, nevertheless he views them with unequal favor. As Lord Crawe once said, "the Englishman peys his taxes in sorrow and his rates

He views the calls of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in a more or less philosophic manner, but he always is impatient at the demands of his municipal authority. This attitude may be illogical, but for all that it exists, and it is all the more gratifying, therefore, that the recent reduction in income tax has been accompanied by a general decrease in local expenditure.

The decline is not confined to notably economical areas, nor is it especially

noticeable in those governed by one party. Labor boroughs, Tory county councils, and Municipal-Reform London and the boroughs. don are all in the happy position of being able to reduce the calls upon their constituents.

The reasons for this general tend-ency may perhaps be best demon-strated by reference to one of the leading municipalities. The city of Manchester, which is reducing its rates by 2s. in the pound sterling, has issued a statement, through its finance committee, showing how this reduc-tion has been achieved. The largest saving was made by the paving and highways committee, the underspend-Señor Sarradell declared it to be the result of the Government's own weakness, and he said the latter over and ing being chiefly on materials and carting. Almost every committee of the council has, however, a similar tale to tell, the ohief features of which ness, and he said the latter over and over again had warning in advance of the Melilla disaster of a year ago. In spite of everything, the catastrophe occurred and the members of the governments concerned did not appear to hold themselves at all responsible.

Report to Chamber Urged

He wanted to know why General Picasso, who had been sent to inquire into the causes of that disaster, had

the unemployed.

The finance committee, in announce The finance committee, in announcing a decrease of £660,000 on a total expenditure last year of £3,400,000, states that "the large decrease in the estimates for this year, following as it does large increases during the past three years aggregating £562,557, is a very welcome indication of a gradual return to a more normal position." Further, the committee states that the reduction would have been larger still had it not been for the fact that large expenditures have been and are being incurred because of unemployment. It is evident from these facts, which are typical of the county generally, that the efforts of those who have stood for economy at the municipal Sarradell declared that there were

ernment's cowardice. Near the end of his attack, Senor

10,000 men in Morocco who were given

posts in which they were protected

himself out there that was enough, and

A keen debate followed, the Premier endeavoring to justify the policy of the

ASK EXPLANATION

WARSAW, June 6 (Special Corres-

movements were necessitated in con-nection with the demobilization which

occasioned the replacing of single

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POLAND INTENDS TO

Government.

stood for economy at the municipal elections of the past year or two, helped as they have been by falling prices, are already bearing fruit. This and other features of local finance were emphasized at the recent annual meeting of the Association of Municipal Compositions the proceedings of ipal Corporations, the proceedings of which are naturally of great impor-tance when the subject of municipal expenditure is under review.

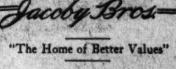






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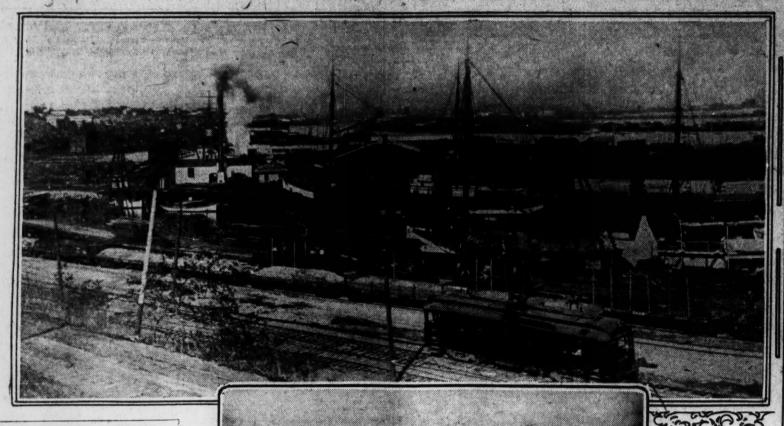
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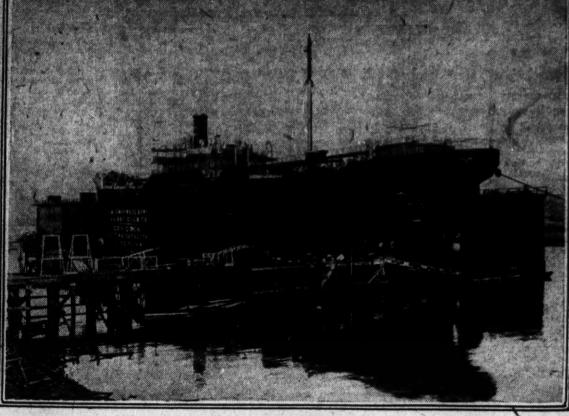
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INDIANIZING ARMY IN INDIA CONTINUES

In Answer to Popular Demand Territorial Battalions Formed-Many Already Completed

CALCUTTA, May 9 (Special Correspondence)—Last year in order to meet with the strong demand of Indian public opinion that a beginning should be made with the process of Indianizing the army, the formation of six territorial battalions with a few uni-versity corps was announced. The versity corps was announced. The training, constitution and organization of the little force was largely modeled on the territorial force at home. The commanding officers and the adjutants were, of course, British, and it was stated that the majority of the officers would be British for some attention of business men throughout officers would be British for some little time. Opinion in India is of course acutely divided as to the wis-dom of farming and drilling so much of what is possibly doubtful material both as regards loyalty and efficiency, though the authorities are making every effort to foster the latter by attaching the units to the famous reg-ular regiments about whose loyalty to their salt their is no doubt what-

After a slow beginning rapid progress has been made. One battalion, with headquarters at Lucknow, was sanctioned for the United Provinces, but recruiting has been so rapid that sanction has now been given for four battalions. At least two more, it is expected, will shortly be created. The Punjab, the home of the martial races, was allotted two battalions. These are full, and two more are being raised; with a third in the Kangra neighborhood to satisfy the martial appetites of the Dogras. In Burma the battalion sanctioned is nearly complete, and it is anticipated that in time four battalions will be enrolled. Burmese troops were invaluable in the guerrilla warfare against the Moplahs. In Madras, as a result of the horrors of the Malabar rebellion, there has been a considerable and unwonted increase in martial aptitude. One battalion was sanctioned in the first case, but sanction has been given for three additional markets. By the end of the fiscal year in 1921, the number of arrivals had increased to 2993, but the greatest gain was made during the present year, which will show a total, according to the rule of averages established by the business of the first five months, of 3800 arrivals, coastwise and overseas. tion has been given for three addiinhabitants. In Bombay City, the Parsis, possibly in recollection of the events of Nov. 17, have shown great enthusiasm. A battalion is complete and a second is in process of formation, but in the presidency, apart from the Mahralter districts, not much progress has been made. In the Central Provinces, Bihar and Inisse and Bengal recruitment has up to date been a dismal failure.

LORD INCHCAPE WILL MAKE VISIT TO INDIA of increase during the past year.

CALCUTTA, May 9 (Special Correspondence)-Much interest has been created by the announcement that Lord nection with the proposed breakwater Inchcape is to visit India in the extension at the harbor. In January, autumn as chairman of a retrenchment committee, and that questions of policy are not to be excluded from his scope. As a business advocate of economy Lord Incheape ranks higher than Sir Eric Geddes, whose devotion to the cause has been rather fitful. He is, of course, intimately known in India, where he spent fully a generation. He was, and is still, chairman of a host of enterprises in the East. For some and has really constituted a part of the spent fully a generation.

As policy is not excluded there is a As policy is not excluded there is a fascinative vista of subjects for his lordship to touch. What of military expenditure and frontier policy? What of the bottomless pit of expenditure on the New Delbi? What of the chatoic relations at present existing between the finance of the central government and that of the provincial adminstrative. Whet of the burse administrative lines operated between this port and and that of the provincial administra-tion? What of the huge administrative salaries which are a deadweight round cities in Mexico and Latin America. the local government?

1300-06 E. First Street

Los Angeles Harbor is One of World's Important Ports

Los Angeles, June 16. Special Correspondence ITH the business of May plac-

the nation.
Added to the May, 1922, port record, is this: A sixfold increase in the vol-ume of tonnage passing through the harbor during the year from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1922, compared to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, was the estimate made to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor by H. Hawgood, chairman of ern, that served as flagship for the the breakwater committee of the Chamber of Commerce.

This record, which is unparalleled by any other Pacific coast port, places Los Angeles first among the West coast harbors of the United States in freight tonnage, according to Mr.

freight tonnage, according to Mr. Hawgood's figures.

From July 1, 1921, to Feb. 26, 1922, freight to the amount of 4,201,102 tons passed through this harbor and for the past four months, using these figures as a basis, Mr. Hawgood estimates a tonnage of 2,351,922.

Gain Made During Year.

In 1920, a total of 2886 commercial vessels arrived at the port of Los Angeles. By the end of the fiscal year

The remarkable increase in tonnage two of which are com- since 1914 is shown by the following pleted. Madras forms the exception figures from the Chamber of Com-to the rule that the further you are from the frontier the less martial the current year of nearly twice that of

٠.	I controlle Jour or mounty ented	CAREE C
3		
3	Year ending June 30-	Tonnag
	Year ending June 30—	1.683,79
,		
,	1916	
٦	1917	
t	1918	
	1919	2,380,62
ı	1920	3,528,28
	1921	4,295,25
	1922 (July 1, '21 to Feb. 26, '22)	4,201,10
,	Last four months, estimated	2,351,92
	1922 total (estimated)	6,553,02
	The estimate for the la	st four

months is based on the normal rate

Study of Shipping Situation This study of the shipping situation is being made by Mr. Hawgood in con-1920, an exhaustive survey was made by the foreign trade manager of the Chamber of Commerce, Clarence Matson, in conjunction with the break-

water project.

Mr. Hawgood is continuing this survey now, which he completed by Aug. 1. which he expects to have

years he was on the Viceroy Council the development of Los Angeles in and the Council of the Secretary of population, in building, and in the oil industry. The local port is leader in the importation of lumber from the

Today nearly 50 offshore and coast-to-

PRINTERS

coast services are in operation from

Great combined freight and pas-senger steamships run between here cific Coast ports of both North a and South America, Los harbor has commanded the lines to Hawaii and Australia. Between Los Angeles and San Francisco there are the express steamships Harvard and Yale, that won gold chevrons on their funnels for yeoman service as

Alexander, formerly the Great North-Atlantic fleet of the United States Navy, arrived this week, to enter the service of the Admiral Line, running between here and San Francisco and

out of this port are the Blue Funnel Line, Canadian Government Merchant Line, Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Compagnie Générale Trans-átlantique, Robert Dollar Line, East Asiatic Line, Luckenbach Steamship Company, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Pacific Mail, Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, Société Générale de Transports Maritimes à Vapeur, Panamarican Line Hollanda Maritimes Pan-American Line, Holland-American, Latin-American, Matson Navigation, Mexican Navigation, Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Line and many others.

rough country road running between

it has grown to a population of more than 600,000. Because the Pacific could not come to Los Angeles, the city went to the sea. In other words, citizens voted to annex a very narrow strip of land, running from the southfront village of San Pedro, and at the same time the good people of San Pedro voted to be annexed to Los Angeles.

In this way "Los Angeles Harbor"

Then began the development of the harbor. At the beginning there was nothing but a narrow and unprotected entrance to a small, shallow and uninviting inlet, running like a watery bypath up through San Pedro's sandy

One of the largest artificial harbors in the world is the result of the years and years of steady thought and work. The city has expended millions, and

transports between the Channel ports

Arrival of H. F. Alexander

Among well-known lines operating

The activity of today is equaled in interest by the romance of yesterday. To the material eye, Los Angeles had

city and sea. Since then wideawake men and women have come to Los Angeles, ad

City Clasps Hands with Sea.

was formed, and the city reached out and clasped hands with the sea.

Los Angeles.

Breakwater in the Harbor Showing Tankers Loading Oil the federal and state governments the sea with an encircling sweep, is 2.11 miles long. The revolving light miles.

The city owns wharves and piers improvements are accessible by rail and paved roads.

Santa Fe, Union Pacific and Pacific Electric. This has been accomplished

PERMANENT EXHIBIT OF DUTCH PRODUCTS

THE HAGUE, June 10 (Special Corespondence)-A permanent exhibiion of Dutch and Dutch-Indian products will be opened in 1923 in Brussels. A society, called the Holland-House Society, has been founded and preparations for the rebuilding of a house bought for the society's headquarters will start soon.

Besides the permanent exhibition special exhibitions will be held, lectures given and films shown, in order to arouse continued interest in Holland and its colonies. A committee will be formed in Holland, representing the principal branches of industry

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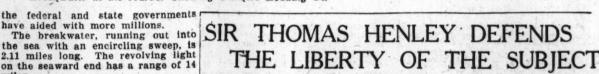
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SYDNEY, N. S. W. May 1 (Special munity he is entitled to expect. He It also operates five transit sheds, and Correspondence)—Sir Thomas Henley, 585 feet of umbrella sheds. All of the Minister of Works in the new Govern-Minister of Works in the new Government, has come out in a very straight-All water front improvements are forward way in defense of the liberty served on the same terms by the of the subject. He points out that democracy is based upon it, and that by the Municipal Terminal Railway, operated at present by the Pacific Electric as agent of the city.

The vision of the men of Los here here. when it is destroyed government is no longer "by the people, for the people" but, by whomsoever exercised, whether To the material eye, Los Angeles had no harbor. Thirty years ago there was a small, crude western town here of about 40,000 people. It was 2 miles from the water, with nothing but a of the important ports of the world.

The vision of the men of Los individual despots, it becomes an autocratic tyranny. Sir Thomas is also Minister for Government Enterprises. He has already made arrangements from the water, with nothing but a

Upper Left—Inner Los Angeles Harbor. Upper Right—San Pasqual, a Concrete Freighter, Raised on Five Sections of Floating Drydock for Hull Attention. This Dock Has Since Been Increased by a Sixth Section, Enabling It to

Raise Vessels Up to 540 feet and Weighing 12,000 tons. Lower Left-Warehouse on Dock. Lower Right-

and cement works to private operators, and it is expected he will deal similarly with others. In a speech before the Millions Club, Sir Thomas said that in practice in Australia democracy has failed to guarantee to the individual that liberty and opportunity for the expansion of his ability, and the full regard for his



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quoted from a newspaper the follow-ing dictum of the Chief Judge of the Federal Arbitration Court, Mr. Justice Higgins: "The chief justice of the Federal Arbitration Court laid down in the

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earlier stages of his career, and none of the state courts, as far as we know, have ever contradicted that statement, that if an industry equid not conform to the wages and conditions laid down by the courts, then that industry must Sir Thomas proceeded:

"What we have been pleased to call democratic legislation has produced 'a new toryism' of the autocratic type. Responsible government has melted away under the heel of classconscious tyrants "who toil not, neither do they spin," but who maintain their power by levying heavy taxes upon those under them.

"Instead of Parliament in control of

the great things that matter in the trade and industry of the country we have set up an industrial bureaucracy, and by regulative awards and a mul-tiplication of regulative agents we have placed industry and all engaged in it in straitjackets.

"By uncommon laws and common rules the liberty of the individual has been sacrificed. The democratic right

been sacrificed. The democratic right of every citizen to rise by his own labor is denied him; he must work on a dead level; the incentive to excel is destroyed because in the general run the good-for-nothings, or the less am-bitious, receive the same reward as do their more energetic mates."







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tised in The Chris



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Honoraria of American Educators Does It Pay to Teach?

Is the teaching profession a to render his decision before hearing the evidence. We, therefore, beg him to keep an open mind until he has had

the altruistic ones-that teaching offers the greatest opportunity for serv-ice; that the teachers are the builders the University Senate should be sub-Nation and the hope of democ-that teaching brings one into of the Nation and the hope of democwho are trying to reach a vocationl decision.

The Rewards Probably the world would name and rank life's rewards and the teaching profession about as follows: (1) Money returns. Here the profession does not rank high, but it is improving more rapidly than any other, and, mong salaried groups, it stands near the top. It is not generally known that there are scores of school men in the United States who are receiving annual salaries of \$10,000 or above, and several thousand others receiving umber of attractive salaries. (2) this respect above medicine and the (3)

ministry and below the law. Here, too, the profession would probably rank below the law and above medicine and the ministry. tive criteria, but it is our opinion that Christian society. the world ranks the profession very high. (5) Life's honors. Let the reader judge from the data submitted (6) Prestige. No criteria, but probably the ranking among the proaltruistic standard. Here the profession easily ranks first.

In the above catalogue of egoistic standards and values the lion's share of number 5, "Life's Honors," usually been assigned to the other professions. If it can be conclusively proven that such is not the case will not the teachers of America take a new grip on life and may they not without apology and with justifiable pride say to the ambitious college student, "Here is the way to Honor"? Let the facts speak for themselves.

tain groups of specialists having ex-cellent national and international recognition whose conclusions are at hand. The first group of notables that we shall consider will be the win-ners of the "Nobel Prizes" in America. In the distribution of these prizes the following fields of service are considered: Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Peace. This board has awarded ninety-five prizes during its twenty-five years of service. Six of these have come to Americans. It is a rare distinction to have a commission of the wisest and best-in-formed men of the world pronounce a person the one who, above all others, has blessed the world with a great service. Suppose it were true, as some foolishly contend, that such honors carry little financial reward; still, "Is not life more than meat and the body than raiment?" Who can the satisfaction, resulting from such distinction? To such a one there must come the abiding con-sciousness that the whole world is expressing its gratitude

Educators With Nobel Prizes.

Who are these honoraria of America? What have they done that their names should on the roll of honor "lead all the rest? They are: Theo-dore Roosevelt, President of the United States; A. A. Michelson, pro-fessor of physics, University of Chicago; Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute; the Hon. Elihu Root, United States Senator from New York; T. W. Richards, professor of chemistry in Harvard University; Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States.

Vocational Classification

Physicians—Carrel
Historians and Writers—Roosevelt, Wil-

son Statesmen—Roosevelt, Root, Wilson... Feachers—Michelson, Richards, Wilson. All other professions and vocations....

politics. The cold facts seem tyleids Education is the field that yields honors equal in number and value to

In the Hall of Fame large as to include one or more names good."

By GEORGE R. CRISSMAN

OW can the teaching profession be recruited and manned with a body of superior men and women, with scholastic preparation and devotion to human service? State normal schools are scarcely attended with almost no men while the colleges sideration, to wit: Authors and edicate the colleges in the colleges are scarcely attended in the "Hall of Fame." March some insignificant upstart exclaim: "Treaching is not big enough for me. I'm going to be a stenographer, a salesman, or an insurance agent."

The third and by far the most extensive body of notables to be considered. normal schools are scarcely attended citizens were recommended for conwith almost no men while the colleges sideration, to wit: Authors and ediand universities are overflowing, tors, philanthropists and reformers, There is an urgens need for a new preachers and theologians, scientists, appeal. Is the teaching profession a engineers and architects, lawyers and appeal. Is the teaching profession a bilind alley when measured by the judges, musicians, painters and sculp-world's standards? This belief is so tors, physicians and surgeons, rulers common that the reader is quite apt to render his decision before hearing distinguished men and women outside the above classes. Fifty names were to be inscribed on the tablets at the an opportunity to evaluate the data beginning and five additional names here presented. If he be unconvinced, every fifth year thereafter, until the the fault is ours.

It will always be true that the strongest arguments for teaching are the altruistic ones—that teaching of-

vital relations with the best things The Unusual Character of the Roll in life; that teaching is strongly con- Surely there is something very Medicine ducive to noble character, true refinement, and superior intelligence; that teaching keeps one young, alive, and growing and that teachers count far "famous" people? Look again. There more than others when the great bal- must be some mistake. Almost one-ance sheet of life's values is made up third of the list are comparative there is no particular effort made to but we are here discarding them all strangers; neither their pictures nor in order that we may present a new their names are found in the American argument to the talented and ambi-tious high school and college gradu-famous? I wonder if it could be pos-cataloguing people who have achieved sible that our historians have not yet learned how to emphasize the great teaching is conducive to growth and "works of peace and service?" The leads to worth-while achievement; if Committee of One Hundred for the it offers opportunities for large fields Hall of Fame seems to understand of activity and corresponding recognithat "whosoever will be chief among you must be servant of all." Note that the 15 classes of citizens spe-cifically mentioned include practically here is surely the place to find it out. all the burden bearers of the world. Let the records speak for themselves. Here the selfish and the self-centered Out of 23,443 names, 5274, or 221/2 per are langely ruled out. Now let us look at the honor roll.

It contains 63 names to date. I shall pick out the men and women who have and several thousand others receiving from \$5000 to \$10,000. Probably no other profession can show so large a now. They little dreamed that their number of attractive salaries. (2)
Life's comforts and pleasures. No
comparative data has ever been compiled, though it might be. Popular
opinion probably ranks teaching in
this respect above medicine and the honored in song or story.

Here are the men and women who were proud to be enrolled among the vast army of American school-teachers, devoting their daily thought, their There are thousands of city superintendents and college presidents who possess great authority and power.

(4) Influence. There are no comparation that the superior of the service of the

All Who Were Teachers

The classification is true only in the larger interpretations. All who have taught are listed with the "educators' fessions is low. (7) Opportunity for valuable work. This is largely an altruistic standard. Here the profession for the achievement of other large honors and those who used it as a mer announcement of courses, chiefly "stepping-stone" are bracketed.

Educators — (Emerson), (Longfellow), (Edwards), (Lee), Mann, (Kent), (J. Total in Hall of Fame. Teachers in Hall of Fame:

women found in the Hall of Fame
easily gives the educator class first
departments of pedagogy will be given rank among all the professions. If by Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent there be captious readers who wish of the Boston public schools; Roscoe to insist that it is unfair to include L. West, director of elementary edu-

the necessary basis of all success. Here they acquired the same judgment of human nature and the superior skill in social adjustment that are practically universal in all professional leadership. Here they established those standards of moral conduct and unselfish service that made them distinguished from all who never served such an apprenticeship. And yet, do

tensive body of notables to be considered consists of the 23,443 names found in "Who's Who in America" for 1921. This publication is so well known and its reputation so fully established that we deem it useless to explain the principles underlying the selection of the names. Suffice it to say that the editors have devoted 22 years to the problem of finding out "those who, on account of special prominence in creditable lines of effort, make them the subjects of extensive interest, inquiry, or discussion in this country." In this vast body of eminent men and women are found people of almost every known vocation.

In "Who's Who in America for 1921" Education. 5274 or 22½% of total, 23,443
Law.....4114 or 18% of total, 23,443
Theology... 2713 or 1½% of total, 23,443
Medicine... 1793 or 8% of total, 23,443
Art..... 643 or 3 2-3% of total, 23,443
Music.... 377 or 1 1-6% of total, 23,443
Six leading professions 15,114, or 64 5-6%
of the total, 23,443.

pass upon the value of the work done, There is no altruistic basis for the selections. It is simply a question of notable success. If the vocation of among tion; if the educators of America are Note able to win places for themselves in cent, are educators. The nearest competitor among the professions is that of law with all of its judges, congressmen, ambassadors, and statesnen, and here the number is 4114, or 18 per cent of the total.

Per Cent of Men Teachers

The records show that 5000 of the 5274 teachers listed in "Who's Who" are men. This, of course, is largely due to the temporary membership of the women, but the fact remains that there are only 140,000 men in the profession. If 5000 of these win positions in "Who's Who," it means that one out of every 28 men in the profession beof every 28 men in the profession beomes eminently distinguished. Clearly there is no other field so promising for talented and ambitious young men.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

ATTRACTS TEACHERS The great number of special courses on pedagogical subjects which Boston University has included in its sumfor the benefit of delegates to the convention of the National Education Association now in progress in Boston, has resulted in a record registration for the session which will begin next Tuesday, July 11. The preliminary 63 enrollment to date is, according to Dr. Alexander H. Rice, director, already Those making teaching their 'principal 30 per cent higher than last year's.

under "educators" any who did not make teaching their major vocation, we will still insist that the profession's showing is excellent.

L. West, director of elementary education in Trenton, N. J.; Edward Rynnake teaching their major vocation, nearson of the Pittsburgh public schools; Harold H. Scudder, assistant professor in English in the New It was here that they found the unusual opportunity for growth. Here they formed those habits of careful and sustained mental effort that are University.

Educational Etchings

The booth of the Hawaiian delegation was surrounded three deep most of the day by people eager to obtain of the day by people eager to obtain said, "If I had my whole career to festoons of beads strung by Hawaiian make over again I'd be a school teachschool children.

Delegates familiar with the subdivided telephone books of other states seem to have difficulty in using the Boston directory. One man finally concluded that "Massachusetts is all one town.'

A conductor on the elevated system exhibited a keen sense of obligation toward convention delegates. He in-quired of two women on his car whether they had been to the bargain basement of a downtown store, told them they ought not to leave town without seeing it, and gave them careful directions how to get there.

It is often a question whether the Meistersingers or their audience have the best time at their concerts.

Total awards

The most significant thing about the above showing is that in such fields as law, medicine, physics, chemistry, literature, and international peace, half of all the honors should come to educators. The popular impression seems to be that if anyone is a candidate for the epaulets of the disciplinary measure, but I don't be stood talking earnestly to a young woman who bore the stamp of the thorough modernist. "My dear—take my advice. Don't ever make your children write 'I'm sorry I broke the rule' a hundred times after school. Oh, I know—we had to do it when we went to school, and it's a traditional disciplinary measure, but I don't be supplied concerning shortcomings to An old-fashioned school teacher s a candidate for the epaulets of the world he should devote himself to politics. The cold facts seem to say, become absent-minded after the first become absent-minded after the many second and the second after the many second and the second five writings-I don't blame them a bit-and the rest of the time they di-A far more extensive selection of a lot of corrective measures, but I'm mail, assuming, as is frequently the famous American citizens—a group so firmly convinced that that one is no case, that "last warnings" are several

She had silver hair and her face was lined, but she laughed brightly as she er. I guess I was cut out to be one. always taught school to my dolls.'

And later on she said, "I have learned not to think I've a month or so in which to accustom my children to me. They size me up the first day they come into my room, and children to the country children who were captured to the country children who were captured to the country children who were the captured to the country children who were ca are a lot more accurate readers of worst. human nature than we give them credit for being.'

The person who exclaimed, "What pity they picked such an inconvenient place to reach for that meeting." did not realize the gigantic task that James A. Moyer, director of the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education faced with his committee on halls and meeting places. Nevertheless, it is true that in most cases commodious and conveniently located meeting places were selected and that delegates to the convention reached them with appreciative facility and little

guide to what not to do.

Officials are beginning to sound the vide it about evenly between 'I am last warning for visitors to call at sorry' and 'I am not sorry.' I've tried the post office booth and claim their days in taking effect.



Superintendent of Public Instruction for State of Washington, an Expert on Difficulties Overcome by Teachers in Rural Districts

MITIGATED BY WOMAN'S ZEAL Mrs. Preston Tells of Progress in Carrying Education

RURAL SCHOOLS', ISOLATION

Into Country Districts of Washington "I began to teach school when I was I was doing, told me I was codling eight years old. I would gather in the the teachers and wasting the tax-neighbor's children, set up school in payers' money, and vowed never to my little playhouse on our Minnesota vote for me again. But I held firm,

was giving them an education. My cousins who lived on near-by farms than the Washington farmers. never wanted to visit us on Sundays, because I would make them play school all day long."

That is the way in which Mrs.

Josephine Corliss Preston, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for Washington, formerly president of the National Education Association, who read to the convention a paper on "Routing Illiteracy from the Great Northwest," described how she began her notable work in education which has helped to improve rural education, build up community life and reduce adult illiteracy.

Long Work in Rural Fields

"I know rural education and country life from every point of view", she said. "I taught my first school when I was only 14. It was a little school way back in the country, and I was The Rare Distinction.

The Rare Distinction.

In this investigation we should be utterly at sea, without chart or compass, were it not that there are cerpass, were it not that there are cerpass, were it not that there are cerpass.

Those making teaching their principal vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the men and synchronized and synchronized and synchronized and sympathize with the loneliness shire State colleges.

Those making teaching their principal vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged tration, the university has enlarged tration, the university by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged tration, the university by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged tration, the university by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged tration, the university by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged tration, the university by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged tration, the university by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged to the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged to the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged to the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged to the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged to the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged to the faculty by adding to the regular vocation 10 or 16 per cent of the university has enlarged to the faculty by adding to the faculty by adding to the faculty so homesick that my family had to take me home every Friday; and when

This understanding has borne its fruit in the system of teachers' cottages that Washington has adopted and in other conditions that have ele-vated rural education, for improved housing has brought better teachers to the country schools and has made them more effective in their work.

passed when the farmers thought it was a compliment to 'board the teacher.' They did not want to do it any more, and consequently the trach-ers had to put up with impossible living conditions and with all sorts of isolation and discomfort. We could not have school more than two or three months a year, because the teachers would not stay, and the farmers did not seem to mind. In one of my districts there was no school at all one year, for there was no place for the teacher to live.

"Our rural education, as is the case with most rural education in America, was in the hands of untrained; in-

Novelties Stirred Opposition

"I set to work to change the hous-ing conditions, and I met with all kinds of opposition. Farmers are of opposition. naturally conservative; they hate to change, and when I insisted on change, they called me 'radical' and' 'extravagant.' One act caused great commotion. A teacher had no place to live, and I allowed her to take a cook shed and set it up in the school yard.

"This is the sort of shed that is put on a flat car, rolled into the wheat fields in harvest time, and used as a heids in narvest time, and used as a kitchen for the harvesters. When the teacher set this up next to the school house and moved in, the tur-moil was dreadful. Farmers came into my office, pounded my desk with their fists, asked me what I thought

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Daylight Saving Time

Mrs. Preston introduced the sys-

tem of teachers' cottages, built by the taxpayers of the school district. There are 300 in the State of Wash-ington, and other states are follow-

ing the example.
"We get better teachers now," Mrs. Preston said, "and they will stay longer. Our school year is nine months, and our education has wonderfully improved. In the matter of improving community life in the rural districts, Mrs.

Preston is just as enthusiastic. Neighbors Far Between

"The isolation of our country people is great, and it increases because the wheat kings' are buying up the small farms to make their large ones larger. This means that the country pepole have fewer and fewer neighbors, and they are farther away. When I was visiting schools as county superintendent, I sometimes went to homes

try people can hear music and readand public speaking. It is wonderful to see the enthusiasm and gratitude with which they come. I know of nothing more valuable in our State, for it helps to counteract the tendency toward seclusion that country life is apt to bring, and it spreads neighborliness and promotes the public good."
Mrs. Preston is president of the de-

partment for the wider use of school-houses, and she is working for the development of a style of architecture that is better adapted to community needs. She brings to these wide prob-lems of national concern the same simplicity, directness, and genuine love that impelled her to "teach school all day long" in the Minnesota play-

SELF-HANGING

VENTILATING

PORCH SHADES

"The only Shade made with a Ventilator"

MELROSE CONTESTANT WINS CITIZENSHIP LEAGUE MEDAL

Prize Oration Is Strong Plea for United States to Further Cause of International Friendship

Making a plea for the United States to resolve on a policy of more active pro-operation in international relationships and thus to perform its duty oward the rest of the world and toward humanity. Theodore Jerome Cutting, Melrose, Mass., won the oraprical contest on the subject, "The Duty and Opportunity of the United States to Promote International riendship," held at the annual meeting of the American School Citizenship, seague in the Museum of Fine Arts, fonday afternoon.

Philander P. Claxton, former United tates Commissioner of Education, ow provost of the University of Ala
Work of Year Is Reviewed to resolve on a policy of more active co-operation in international relationships and thus to perform its duty toward the rest of the world and toward humanity. Theodore Jerome Cutting, Melrose, Mass., won the ora-Duty and Opportunity of the United States to Promote International Friendship," held at the annual meeting of the American School Citizenship League in the Museum of Fine Arts, Monday affernoon

Monday afternoon.

Philander P. Claxton, former United States Commissioner of Education, now provost of the University of Alabama, presented to the winner a medal bearing the seal of the league, follow-ing announcement of the decision of the board of judges for the contest.

International Friendship Essential The winning oration follows in part:

It is my purpose to present clearly and concisely the fundamental aspects of a subject which merits the serious consideration of every American who prides himself upon being an American, of every man, woman, and child who desires that our Ship of State may still sail on, strong and great, its course unchanged by those false lights of selfishness, bigotry, and vacillation which our fathers have thus far so successfully avoided. My proposition is that we must, at any cost compatible with our ideals, immediately and irrevocably do all in our power to establish a permanent and democratic state of international friendship.

We must not be led astray by those fallacles of false Americanism which are insidiously seeping through our vast land, seducing us with the well-sounding but evilly-employed phrase. 'America First, America First The winning oration follows in part

America First, America First, America First, Last, Only and Always. We realize that this is an igneligious age, unfortunately, for the solution of most, if not all, of our problems lies in the Word. We must get right down to rock-bottom, right back to the primary principles upon which all law and order is based, the Bible. Thou shalt cast aside all selfish, narrow-minded thoughts, thoughts bounded by the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the east and the Pacific Ocean on the west. As a citizen of Americanism, thou shalt resolve to do thy bit in the great work before us, in the promotion of international friendship. First, because it is the logical thing to do; second, because it is desirable; and third, because it is not only logical and desirable, but imperative.

Such a Course is Logical

I will show why it is logical. Let us suppose such a state of affairs to exist. Let us suppose the United States to be a party to a world-wide organization, a body whose chief object is the abolition of the demon War and the furthering of amicable relations between nations. Without proceeding further 4 imagine that undoubtedly an objection has already flashed into the minds of many for my hearers. I refer to the oftending of Washington in his farewell address, in which he bade us beware of entangling foreign alliances. No intelligent person who ever gave serious and sincere consideration to this vital matter would consider the advice applicable today. Why go back 125 years for the solution of our present problems? Washington's admonition was applicable only to that time. The world has changed immeasurably since then, more than even that far-seeing patriot cuold imagine.

I firmly believe that if Washington were alive today he would be the first to reconsider what he then knew to be an indispensable need for a young and struggling nation.

Changes Unforeseen Have Come Such a Course is Logical

where I was the only visitor for a year.

Changes Unforeseen Have Come
Tive seen people walk down the muddy roads next to my horse to take me to a gate several miles away. They wanted to open the gate for me, they said; but I knew that what they wanted was company for a little longer.

"I have started a system in Washington of using school houses for community gatherings, at which the country people can hear music and read-

such a state of affairs might come about; I am hoping that you will be broad-minded enough to see that such a state of affairs has come about.

Secondly, I believe it is desirable for the United States to promote world-wide friendship. It is desirable for many reasons. Primarily it would carry on the good work which the Washington Conference has begun, reducing armaments and establishing an association of nations for minimizing the chance of war.

Thirdly, it is imperative. We are facing a crisis. A few Americans perceive in the present condition of Europe an analogy to that of eight years ago. And we are largely responsible. We, by a perversion of that most wonderful, most beneficent of doctrines, Americanism, have remained aloof. sm, have remained aloof. Pre-War Apathy Apparent

We have aunk into our pre-war apathy. For the economic condition of Europe we, too, are responsible.

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are made from beautifully

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Work of Year Is Reviewed

Conscious effort to make education : directing force in American national life has been the one outstanding motive in educational activity during the past year, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews,

the world.

The third object of the league—to cooperate in promoting international understanding—is accomplished through
the annual world essay contest, through
which a study of world relationships is
encouraged. Nearly every State in the
Union is represented in the contest this
year, and essays have been sent from
England, Germany, and Austria. During the year, we have carried on correspondence with some 40 countries
concerning the contest, most of which,
however, has been preparatory to the
essay writing next year.

Essay Contest Proves Valuable

Essay Contest Proves Valuable Through the world essay contest and through other channels of communication which the League has kept open



and Early-Fall

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JANESVILLE, WIS.

MASSACHUSETTS MAINTAINS LARGE EDUCATIONAL COURSE

Exhibit of Graphs and Charts Demonstrates Demand for Learning on Increase as Cost Decreases

Fenway and Huntington Avenue, July speaking adults.
3 to 7, members of the National Education Association are given opportunity to study the scope and character of the Commonwealth's activities in education. Many graphs and charts tell an engaging story of applied edu-

with the National Education Association convention may be seen at the per year. In 1916, when university Boston Boys Trade School, Parker extension was established in Massa-Street, near Huntington Avenue; and Horticultural Hall, corner of Huntington and Massachusetts Avenues. Then, too, there are many exhibits of school

vocational and continuation schools as reaching 22,000 last year. well as an exhibit of vocational work by that department in the Boston public schools may be seen at the Trade School. At Horticultural Hall will be found an exhibit consisting of nature study and gardening material contributed by individual supervisors and directors of public and normal schools in New England assisted by other educational organizations. It is held in connection with the meeting on Wednesday of the National Council of Supervisors of Nature Study and

arranged by the Massachusetts Since the purpose of the National Education Association's convention is adaptation and application of an educational program to the needs of men and women in every station of life that they may be intelligent citizens, the exhibits of the Department of Education at the Girls' Latin/School are expected to describe in clear and cogent manner the possibilities of missionary work in the frontiers of society, developing community service work, organizing factory classes and correspondence courses.

Thankful for Publicity

"We owe much of our success to the publicity which the papers of the State have given bur work," said Dennis A. Doofey, of the Extension Service in charge of the Latin School exhibits. And we have found that our accomplishments and aims as described in the news columns have yielded most encouraging results, heretofore deemed unattainable except through the medium of commercial advertising. A most inspiring sign of the times the growing recognition among so-called working classes that edu-vation is an invaluable and indispensable asset and the authentic news emanating from the press the inquiring mind accounts of things being done in the training for more responsible lines of activity." *

the past few months illustrates how presented in a rural school that I the newspaper has served the cause of could not refuse.

cducation in this State. The assembly The sight of t of 20 representative "stories" on exhibit contains eight articles from The grounds surrounding a large artistic Christian Science Monitor, four from structure of classic design gave me the Springfield Daily News, three from my first intimation that great changes the Worcester Daily Telegram, the school during my long absence from

In the educational exhibit prepared 35,000 pupils, of which number 22,000 by the Massachusetts Department of are enrolled in state-aided classes in Education at the Girls Latin School. English and civics for non-English-

Education Becomes Cheaner

The enrollment of adult students in university extension classes during the last year was 32,000, at a net expendi-ture of less than \$120,000 and a cost tell an engaging story of applied edu-cation in Massachusetts, its progress The increasing efficiency of the divi-sion of university extension is illus-Several other exhibits in connection trated by one chart which shows the continual decreasing cost per student chusetts, the cost per student per year was \$14. In 1818 it was about \$10.

The enrollment of adult immigrants in English and civics in state-supequipment of all kinds in Mechanics ported classes, which also are under Building which will prove interesting the control of the division of univeras well as of great value to the sity extension, has shown remarkable visiting educators. g educators. growth according to the charts. In exhibit at the Normal School 1919, when this work was established group includes various types of school on a state-wide basis, the total enroll-houses in use in the country and is ment in the State was only a little styled a "Non-Commercial Showing by more than 3000, while, during the folmore than 3000, while, during the fol-lowing school years, the enrollment Architects of School Buildings." Come lowing school years, the enrollment pleted work by students in state-alded has increased from 9000 to 20,000.

More High School Students

The total immigrant population in Massachuset's from non-English coun-tries is about 616,000, including about 180,000 illiterates and nearly 100,000 who are unable to speak English. The graphs show that with the Americanization development in Massachusetts it has been possible to get into the evening schools a total enrollment which is nearly 25 per cent of the total number of non-English-speaking people in the State. The total num-ber of factory classes reported during

the last year is given as 365.

Another chart shows the remarkable increase in the number of grad-uates of colleges and normal schools who are now teaching in the public schools. For example, in 1895, only 42 per cent of the public school teachers were graduates of such schools.

In 1905 there were 61 per cent; in 1915 there were 71 per cent, while this year 88 per cent of the State's hearly three times as many high school teachers are normal school or college pupils per, 1000 population as there were in 1880 and nearly twice as



Group of Newspaper Clippings Exhibited for Benefit of Educators at Girls' Latin School. Out of These 21 News "Stories," Selected by the Division of University Extension of the Massachusetts Department of Education, Eight Were Chosen From The Christian Science Monitor

ing interest in learning.

"Naturally, the teacher was asked

to explain obscure points in the lec-

tures. Naturally, too, increased in-

ter salaries and called for better

trained instructors. Old and young

had a common interest in studies

formalism to be done away with.

hence it became easy for traditional

Another Type of Class Taught

terest in the schools resulted in

Radio May Make of Rural School a Modern University in Miniature

Glimpse Into Future Shows a Community Center, Linked With All That Is Best in Entire Educational Field

"Won't you come over to our dis-|master of the school, Mr. Jenkins, a ing just returned from a 10-year so-A chart of assembled newspaper clippings detailing activities of the State Department of Education during in so difficult a subject competently

wrought Holyoke Daily Transcript, the Leominster Daily Enterprise, the Boston of those already assembled there made me further aware that things were different. Soon, we all A study of the graphs and charts were absorbed in an animated con-reveals some interesting statistics on versation, although meager acquainteducation in Massachusetts. They ance with the subject being discussed, show, for instance, that there are 72 I confess, compelled me to play

It is interesting to note from one many as there were in 1880 and nearly twice as many as there were in 1905.

trict school tonight and hear a really man for whom all evidently had a relucid explanation of Levoir's new gard. It developed that he was a college graduate studying for an adconception of unity, which extends and simplifies Einstein's theory of his time in actual residence at the through our departments are giving relativity?" It was Ernesto Ver who university, as would have been necesspoke-he of the electric house. Hav- sary in my day, he was able through use of the radio to listen in the study courses and seminar discussions. Questions he desired to ask reached the university by airplane mail in ample time to be included with those from similar students and answered at the next discussion of the subject. Any

texts he desired to consult were immediately available through use of the telligefer, a library device by means of which the image of a printed page could be projected by radio upon a distant screen, Thus he was able not only to support himself while con-tinuing his studies, but also to give to his rural public as competent instruction as they could have obtained in

Not Haphazard Discussion

The discussion in which we were taking part illustrated another aspect of the new system, in that it was not haphazard, but part of a regular schedule preparatory to the main lec-ture of the evening. The lecture, I discovered, also was to be delivered by radio, and by the most eminent man in his field. Mr. Jenkins, it appeared, had conducted an approach to the subject in previous sessions, leading his listeners, by skillful questioning on his part, to outline the scope of the study, and to propound some of the main problems involved. In this work he was, of course, greatly as-sisted by the ready access to eminent scholars which the radio alone could make possible. After the lecture questions were asked, some of which were answered directly by Mr. Jenkins, while others were referred to the university, under whose auspices the lecture had been given. "This system," Mr. Jenkins ex-

plained to me at the close of the ses-"was a direct result of a national meeting of educators in Boston in 1922, where equality of educaopportunity was one of the chief subjects for consideration. Radio had then taken a strong hold on the public, and it was only natural that its application to education should

Easy To Buy

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How to Detect Substitute Woods It is legitimate to sell, American. Walnut for instance, combined with inferior woods, when you are fully aware of the combination. But if you want real walnut, these simple tests protect you: Ask to see only real walnut, Compare drawer fronts, tops and sides, with legs, backs and mouldings. See if two different woods are used. Examine surface closely. Walnut "pores" can be clearly seen with the nuked eye, appearing as pen lines, dots or stabs. In substitute woods "pores" cannot be easily distinguished. Walnut, too, has a deep, rich color in the wood, not applied to the surface. However, for a little more than you pay for combination walnut you can have genuine American Walnut. Writs for "The Walnut. Book." It is free. AMERICAN WALNUT MFRS. ASSN., Room 1005, 616 Sr Michigan Bird., Chicago, Ili. t is legitimate to sell, American. Walnut

"Further, advance in the funda- attitude of independent investigation cussion groups, even for children, practice made it easy to adopt the est of the people at home. new method. Previously the aim had been largely to impose learning as an ready had begun to broadcast by radio instrument, with which to meet the demands of mature living and to of mature courses on regular college subjects. Soon schoolhouse became a center satisfy interests later to be developed. where people in the neighborhood At this time, however, attention was turned, to a greater degree to the pow, spelled in large letters, present other, and cultivate an ever increastasks and interests being made the immediate point of educational con-

"This, it was found, did not necessitate any slighting of the requirements of maturity, for the dramatic instinct of play, which prompts the child to act out various roles of adult life, furnished a ready approach not only to the three R's" but even to practical economics and other seemingly abappropriately presented in games.

The result was a revival of learnroom of the local school to lecture ing in a new sense. Boys were only courses and seminar discussions, too glad to make radio sets, with which the schools were equipped.

Greater Interest Evident "Schoolroom recognition of their duties at home not only developed an



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SCHOLARS TO MEET TO DISCUSS ENGLISH

Teaching of Language and Literature Topic of International

Session of Columbia NEW YORK., July 5 (Special Cor-NEW YORK., July 5 (Special Correspondence)—Hundreds of scholars from England and the United States will assemble at Columbia University on June 13, 14 and 15, 1923, to attend a conference of professors/of English which will consider many important aspects of the study and teaching of English language and literature. Invitations have been sent to distinguished scholars and men of letters, within and without the universities, in order to make the meeting a representative gathering, according to Dr. A. H. Thorndike, professor of English, of Columbia University.

A similar conference, held in Lon-

of Columbia University.

A similar conference, held in London in July, 1920, under the auspices of the University of London, proved the most important educational meeting since the war, and marked the beginning of a new solidarity between American and English teachers and scholars. scholars.

It is under the auspices of a joint committee appointed at the London conference that the second gathering will be held in 1923 at Columbia Uni-

versity. Harvard. Princeton, Yale, and other universities will join in the entertainment of the visitors.

More than 100 American universities will send delegates to this conference, and nearly 200 guests will be invited from Creek Princeton. invited from Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and South Africa. Among those who were present at the first conference, a number of whom may be expected in New York, are Herbert Fisher, Minister of Education; Sir Sidney Lee, originator of the plan; Robert Bridges, poet laureate; the Very Rev. W. R. Inge, dean of St. Paul's; Professors George Saintsbury

and C. H. Hereford.
"The problems of teaching English have taken on new aspects in Great Britain since the war," said Prof. A. H. Thorndike of Columbia. "With the increasing democratization of higher education English is bound to assume a new importance and scope in the English universities

In connection with the conference it is expected there will be a celebra-tion of the tercentenary of the Folio "Further, advance in the funda- attitude of independent investigation cussion groups, even for children, of 1823, the first complete edition of mental presuppositions of educational on their part, but enlisted the inter- such as you saw young among the Shakespeare's works.

> Wise Bees Save Honey-Wise Folks Save Money Interest,

Begins July 10 EVERY FRIDAY between 9:30 and 2:30

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The Value of The Monitor to Educators

grown-ups tonight. Modifying some-

natural interests and direct them,

first in channels affording wide op-

portunity for present daily applica-tion, then along the lines of future use. Thus in the higher grades, we

are able to guide the learners to a

point where, in radio lectures, they can receive instruction which we

ourselves could hardly impart. Read-

rendered, good music and other enter

tainment are available alike to young

and old. In short, I believe that the problem of stimulating a general

interest in education has been solved

and that competent teachers paid

adequate salaries, and given the radio

as an educational adjunct, will find

their's mor and more a fascinating

ings, from the best of literature, ably

"Added to this, certain colleges al- what the Montessori idea, we use

Now we do not have classes in the profession as the future brings them

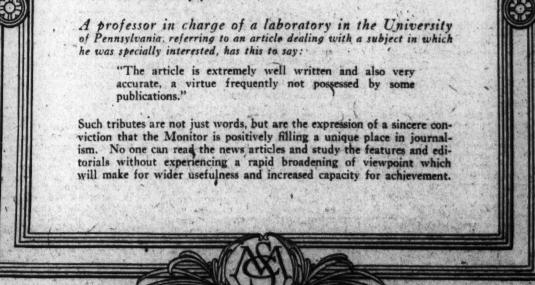
old sense, but instead there are dis- greater opportunities for service.

UITE the best answer to the question as to the value of The Christian Science Monitor to educators is furnished by a perusal of its pages. Such a perusal will provide, its own best advertisement, for it will be found that the

Monitor is a newspaper covering its subjects so fully and so fairly as to be invaluable to anyone wishing to obtain a wide outlook over the affairs of the world. Educators especially, in view of their important function, find the Monitor extremely helpful in their work. From this standpoint, it is not a matter of wonder that expressions of appreciation for the Monitor are frequently voiced by educators all over the world.

For example, the publicity director of a college in New Hampshire writes as follows:

> "You may be interested to know that among the letters received by . . . (the president of the college) commending him for his stand on the Fundamentalist issue was one from a Baptist clergyman in England whose attention had been called to the matter by the story in the Monitor. All of which tends to increase my already great respect for that newspaper.'



cities and towns maintaining evening mainly the rôle of listener. schools, with an enrollment of about Leading the discussion was the EDUCATORS' CONVENTION TOPICS FOR TODAY AND TOMORROW

Theme-Education and the Domocratic Awakening Meetings in Mechanics Hall unless otherwise indicated,

Thursday Afternoon, July 6, 2:00 This afternoon will be devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of the allied organizations.

4:00-5:00

Channing H. Cox, the Governor of the Commonwealth, will give a reception to visitors to Boston in connection with the National Education Association. The reception will be in the Hall of Flags at the State House, on Beacon Street, from 4 to 5 o'clock. Thursday Evening, July 6, 8:00

at Boston Opera House

Music furnished by a special orchestra and chorus under the direction of John A. O'Shea. Official planist, Ida McCarthy. Orchestra furnished by Maurice F. O'Shea.

Democratic Awakening Requires Intelligent Citizenship and Highest Quality of Leadership

A New Type of Leadership to Carry Out the New Policies-Mary McSkimmon, President, Massachusetts Teachers Federation, Brookline, Report of Editorial Council-William C. Bagley, Columbia Univer-

sity, New York, N. Y., chairman.

Responsibility of College and University—Henry W. Holmes,
Graduate School of Education, Harvard University. Improvement of Motion Pictures-Will H. Hays, Director, National Association of Motion Picture Producers and Distributers of America,

Inc., New York City. Our Need of an Intelligent Electorate—James E. Russell, Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

Friday Morning, July 7, 9:00

at Loew's State Theater Third Business Session of the Representative Assembly Treasurer's Report-Cornella S. Adair, Treasurer of the Association,

Richmond, Va Report of Board of Trustees-Carrolf G. Pearse, Milwaukee, Wis., Report of the Executive Committee-Fred M. Hunter, Vice-president

of the Association, Oakland, Cal., chairman. Secretary's Report-J. W. Crabtree, Secretary of the Association, Other committee reports. Unfinished business. New business Resolutions. Election of officers.

Friday Afternoon, July 7, 2:00

.This afternoon will be devoted to programs of the departments of the Association and of the allied organizations. Friday Evening, July 7

This evening is reserved to enable those in attendance to be present

at special performances in Boston theaters.

PUPILS GAIN GREATEST VALUES FROM THEIR OWN DISCOVERIES

fessor of educational administration tion of those who would enter their at Columbia University, at the continued meeting of the Department of School Administration of the National for any member of the profession to Education Association in the Gardner accept appointment to the office of Auditorium of the State House, this

Mr. Strayer said in part

"In order that the relationship be-tween boards of education and superintendents of schools be acknowledged by both parties and to some degree standardized, I would like to propose that a committee made up of members from both groups prepare in terms of a code or set of rules a statement of the relationship of the school executive to the board of education. I should like to present for the consid-

of the board of education is to select their chief executive officer, and to appoint him for an indefinite term.

That the board of education recognize the fact that its chief executive officer should nominate all assoor assistant superintendents supervisors, directors, principals, and eachers, and all other employees, and that appointments to all of these positions be made only upon the nomina- cance of the different phases shown tion of the superintendent of schools. on the screen. This provision is to be interpreted as ficer be designated as assistant superintendent in charge of business affairs. also to be interpreted as opposed to the organization of a board

That the board provide, by its own rules, that the adoption of textbooks and of courses of study be on the recommendation of the superintendent of schools, and that it require that he indicate in making his recommendations the degree of co-operation sistants and associates of the administrative, supervisory, and teaching

That the board require that the The new high school of Evanston, superintendent of school report from time to time concerning the achievements and progress of the school system in terms of (a) the adequacy of terms of (a) the adequacy of the school system in terms of (a) the adequacy of the school system in terms of (a) the adequacy of the school system in terms of (b) the new high school of Evanston, as a typical example of the culmination of the different plans to date. Unusual features of the Evanston Because of the railroad men's strike ress of children in the school system school organization, the classification of pupils, the courses of study, the organization of special classes, and the

That the board require the superintendent of schools to submit anable, where the tax rate is fixed by the by unit of the school organization for one or more previous years; that such budgetary estimates include a salary schedule based upon principles cial item a report on the present condition of the school plant with ref-erence to the need for repairs, reconstruction, or replacement of equip-

Need of Looking Ahead

That the board of education require that the superintendent of schools direct a continuing study of the need for new school sites and buildings whole community and shifts in popuation and in public school enrollment by convenient areas and by grades or other divisions of the school system; and that it pass upon the needs of financing such additions to the plant as may be necessary or expedient.

That the board pass upon the plan for new buildings approved by the accommodations to be provided sentative of The Christian Science in terms of present or prospective en-

That the board act as a comticular recommendations of the superstanding committees be abolished.

Uniformity of Procedure

"9. That the board of education adopt a set of rules governing its own procedure in which is established National Education Association. Mr. the position of the superintendent of Engstrom said: employees of the board of education, of such other matters of uniform procedure as may be essential to the proper conduct of a system of schools.
"10 That superintendents of schools formulate the qualifications required for members in good standing in their profession and that such qualifica-tions include a certain minimum of

superintendent of public instruction for Pennsylvania, who spoke on "Financing State and City School Systems"; A. E. Winship, of Boston, who chose as his subject, "Keeping Abreast of School Progress"; and H. E. Stone should like to present for the consideration of this committee the followeric, Vocational, and Personal Guid-That the most important duty ance of Boys and Girls in Our High Schools.

A series of stereopticon views, show ing the development of the modern utilized in many districts for "play-school building, were shown at yesterday's meeting of the department. place for them, he explained. Provis-Running comments were made on the pictures by architects and school all their buildings. Mr. Snyder said planning experts from various parts of the United States, who explained by people of the neighborhood, es-to the attendent teachers the signifi- pecially the gymnasium."

opposed to the establishment of the Perkins, Fellows & Hamilton, Chicago, tended to spend \$80,000,000 coordinate executive office of business traced the development of the modern school buildings in the near future, manager, and to require that such of-"Springfield" type of building, which are going on in building new rural was first built in Springfield, Mass., schoolhouses in the south were shown about 25 years ago. He said that the in the number of slides by S. L. Smith "Springfield" type had proved inelas- of Nashville, Tenn., general field agent of superintendents with powers co-ordinate with that of the chief execu-that it was not available for community fund was established by Julius Rosen uses. He showed by lantern slides of wald of Chicago and, Mr. Smith stated, actual examples how the square plan is now being used in 14 southern had developed into the H plan, the E states. plan and the T shape.

Features of New Development Important features of this development, he said, were the increasing demand and provision for more and better light and air facilities, shown which he has received from his as- by the spreading out of the building into wings, hollow squares and open courts for improved playground fa-

cilities; and for more varied uses. The new high school of Evanston the attendance service; (b) the prog- High School, which provides for 3000 spectators' gallery seating 1500 above dent. kins said was practically the limit, rounding towns and cities . as the non-professional voice is not considered usually capable of carrynually a budget showing the estimated ing in a larger auditorium; a lunch committee on housing heading by revenue available, or to be made availroom accommodating 1000 students at liam C. Crawford of Boston, Mass.: one time; large study halls and also

Light and Ventilation First

tials to be considered in planning of the committee on housing. which can be applied uniformly gymnasia are sunlight and ventilation. throughout the school system, and that such estimates include as a spethat such estimates and the such estimates include as a spethat such estimates and the such estimates and the such estimates are such es center of a building lighted only by sands who had planned to be in

CODE OF RULES STANDARDIZED
TO EDUCATIONAL ADMINISTRATION

Defines Personal Relations Which Should Exist Between
Members of School Boards and Superintendents

A code of rules setting forth the land supervisory duties,) and that they relations between boards of education of through their own volumitized by George D. Strayer, prosubmitted by George D. Strayer, prosub

Interesting problems in New York City of erecting school buildings on limited areas for large numbers of superintendent of schools except as the conditions specified above are accepted by the board of education seeking to employ him."

Other Addresses on Program
Other addresses were delivered at he meeting by Thomas. built right to the property or street line, in most cases. He explained the methods used in standardizing the school plans of New York City, stating that experts first worked out efficient classroom units, allowing for flexibil-ity and for special facilities, then they worked up standard combinations of units.

Roois Used as Playgrounds

Roofs of the school buildings were ions for community uses are made in adding, "and they are constantly used

"Every building should be 100 per cent efficient," he declared. Mr. Snyder Dwight H. Perkins, architect, of mentioned that New York City in-

The amazingly rapid changes that tic, it could not be expanded easily, and for the Julius Rosenwald Fund. This states. The Rosenwald fund assists schools both for white and colored pupils, by furnishing plans or approving plans prepared elsewhere and aids financially in the erection of the schoolhouses and in maintaining good

MISS WILLIAMS THANKS BOSTON

and the inclement weather the number pupils, include an arrangement in attendance at the sixtleth annual involving studies of retardation and whereby each year's work of the student is on one floor, excepting the Association in Boston this week is not dent is on one floor, excepting the Association in Boston this week is not adjustment of the school system to shops and symnasium; a gymnasium as large as was expected, according to the needs of children in terms of the with a capacity of 720 pupils and a Miss Charl Ormond Williams, presi-Miss Williams spoke enthusilocker rooms; an auditorium seating astically of the hospitality and kind-2000 people, which capacity Mr. Per- ness of the people of Boston and sur-

able, where the tax rate is fixed by the board of education, together with the program of work to be accomplished Clarence D. Kingsley, of Boston, more than a score of suburbs, which "We appreciate the effort which has supervisor of secondary education for more than a score of suburbs, which and activities of the school system; that such budgetary estimates be based upon an analysis of costs by divisions of the school system, and by unit of the school organization of the school organization of the school organization and their Accessories for based upon an analysis of costs by divisions of the school organization organ citiezns of Boston and surrounding cities, and the fine spirit in which He declared that the prime essentihey have responded to the requests

skylights. He said the best location ton at this time from carrying out their

BOSTON MAN MAKES PROPOSAL OF RADICAL SCHOOL CHANGES

based upon an assembling of data showing trends in population for the Richard Engstrom Says Present-Day Graduates Not Fitted for Strenuous Modern Business World

ege graduate is too proud to begin at bottom and work up in the modern business house. It is no wonder we have so many labor troubles and if no one is willing to work, we cerchief executive officer and his tainly will drift toward radical socialstaff and that the superintendent of schools indicate in the case of each Boston business man and president of plan so presented the necessity for the Marcy Company, said to a repre-Monitor.

provided for, and in terms of the relationships of the facilities to be provided in the new structure to the courses of study to be taught therein. existing methods of education which mittee of the whole in considering and tend to lead young men toward an passing upon the program and par- avoidance of manual labor. And so, ticular recommendations of the super-intendent of schools, and that all these conditions is too great for individuals, he has had published statements, deploring the present school systems and offering ideas to remedy them, directing these articles to the

schools as the chief executive officer of the board of education, and indicating his responsibility and relaof the board of education, and finds cating his responsibility and relationship to the board as has been industries, commerce or political life, make up the curriculum. Consequently we try to teach the ornaments and fine the qualifications of all of the playthings of life rather than the and that they include a consideration nical and business training which nical and business training which make for production.

The present unrest is due, in a great

measure, to the oversupply of intellec-tual workers and deficiency in produc-ers, which state of affairs can be traced back more or less to our educations. ck more or less to our educational

Youths Afraid of Hard Work

other "isims" that tend toward the destruction of society.

When I was a boy I spent most of my spare time out of school doing odd jobs, helping the neighbors and earning whatever I could in the vacations, but the majority of school boys today refuse to work during their vacations, looking on the work available as demeaning and when finished with school they are seeking the easy positions. Obviously something is wrong

receiving salaries of \$6000, \$8000 a year and more who began by washing bottles and doing other odd jobs. He says the majority of high school boys seeking positions with him refuse to begin at the bottom.

Unique Plan Outlined

should have equal educational opportunity and a central board of educational control composed of successful, practical persons in all walks of life, are two of the recommendations Mr. Engstrom makes to rectify this nized the native interests and natural condition. He advocates doing away with the private school and establishing in its stead and in place of the as "one of the biggest steps forward present grammar and high schools, a in educational phenomena of the cenmmon public school consisting of 12 grades, including in its curriculum a practical education, where all the Vinal of Rhode Island, who talked on youth of the nation should meet and the science of outdoor recreation; study together promoting such friendships as the World War caused betalked on the best methods of managing tween the rich and the poor, the socialed aristocrat and the average citi- Boston Normal School, who discussed tions include a certain minimum of education and of specialized professional training, (or in lieu thereof for those now in office, successful experience as school superintendents in positions in which the individual devotes his whole time to administrative into our industries and become useful called aristocrat and the average citible aristocrat aristocrat and the average citible aristocration aristocration aristocration aristocration aristocration aristocration aristocration aristocration aristocrat

A code of rules setting forth the and supervisory duties,) and that they relations between boards of education and superintendents of schools was education, or through their own volsubmitted by George D. Strayer, prountary organizations for the certification of the Department of Elementary Eduuntary organizations for the certification of the Department of Elementary EduEconomical and efficient arrange.

Wash, president of the Seattle Grade
Teachers Club, was elected fresident of the Department of Elementary Edu-

chairman. Frederick S. Camp, super-intendent of schools, Stamford, Conn., and John A. Cone, superintendent of schools, Brunswick, Me., have been chosen members from their states.

STUDENTS TRAINED IN SELF-TEACHING

Chemistry Instructor Believes Pupils Learn Most Who Discover Their Own Facts

at the Franklin Union.

Mr. Stone, who was the first speaker of the physics and chemistry division, said it had been his experience that out answers to questions from teachers," he said, "the laboratory is the questions of his own.

so detailed as to leave the student no the specific position. opportunity to exert his power of constructive ability, observation and reasoning. The teacher should pass from student to student, inspecting, criticizing, questioning, but telling as

Continuity Is Advocated

Mr. Stone advised that chemistry courses be kept as humanistic as possible, and relate to practical things in the pupils' experience such as automobiles, photography and so forth. He also urged that the classes should be moderate in size, as he had found that unwieldy classes militated against

the best teaching.
"Every teacher should have one period a day free from official assign-ment," he added, "for setting up and testing apparatus, for repairing broken apparatus and constructing new; for trying out new experiments; for making solutions; and for the hundred things which must be done in the teacher's own time if the free period

not in science?" Others who delivered addresses were Walter G. Whitman, of the Salem State Normal School, who spoke on "Physics for Girls," and A. C. Hutchinson, of Newark, N. J., who tical field work. told of teaching the same subject to

Recommendations for vivifying the

After explaining that he believed

laws of nature and to itnerpret the he needs professional training. important facts of accessible natural phenomena, Mr. Lunt declared that soap-box orators, converted to social-ism, anarchism, Bolshevism and all the other "isims" that tend toward the prove living conditions. For instance, he said, the study of home environment has been carried out, with a wonder and interest alive in the child. A practical application mentioned by the speaker was the subject of fire. A pupil was first taught how to operate a coal range, how to kindle Society is to stimulate an interest in the fire, to manipulate the drafts, and to recognize those qualities which what becomes of the wood when it is burned, how coal burns and, lastly. low to quench the flames.

Mr. Lunte pointed out that this it brought into play experiences common to everybody. He added that the class room work was supplemented by home work, and that special credit was given for neatness. To foster interest, clubs were formed which A standardization of studies so that offered prizes for original demonstra-every child in the United States tions, and which, among other activities, had given musical concerts by

The greatest message of general development of the child. He characterized the so-called "project method"

tury."
Other speakers were William G. Vinal of Rhode Island, who talked on

"Administration is merely to make instruction possible," said Thomas W. Briggs, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, in a talk on "Professional Training of High School Teachers" delivered before this afternoon's meeting of the department of secondary education, held in Boston Trade School. Mr. Briggs further claimed that to a large extent the principal determines what a school will be.

At the same meeting, this question was discussed by Thomas W. Butcher, president of the Kansas State Normal School, Emporia, Kan. Karl F. Adams, principal of Lincoln High School, Seattle, Wash, spoke on "How High School Authorities Can Better Cooperate With Civic Bodies." Mrs. L. W. Wilson, principal of South operate With Civic Bodies." Mrs. L. L. W. Wilson, principal of South Philadelphia, Pa., high school for girls, discussed "Americanization Work," and W. E. Wing, principal of Deering High School, Portland, Me., spoke on "The National Honor Society for High Schools."

Purpose of Administration to Give

All Opportunity

"Administration is merely to make instruction possible," declared Dr. Briggs. "The principal to a large extent determines what a school will The secret of success in teaching be. Formerly, he was merely a princhemistry in the high school is to cipal teacher who at all moments make students discover their own looked after details of administration. facts, according to C. H. Stone of the Today, as the scope and importance of Boston English HighSchool, who spoke the secondary school has increased, he oday at the continued session of the has far more important duties, so department of science instruction of numerous that even in a school of the National Education Association moderate size he must give all of his time to them.

"The promotion of a successful teacher or of the principal of a small school to a larger one cannot be satis one fact discovered by the pupil is factory, for it inevitably results in the worth half a dozen told him by the perpetuation of old practices, whether factory, for it inevitably results in the teacher. "If the recitation room is satisfactory or not, or a limited the place where the student thinks amount of learning experience while on the full salary of a leader. This is expensive. It may have been neces place where he thinks out answers to sary a few years ago, but today there are numerous courses in colleges of "No laboratory directions should be education training men and women for

Shortsighted Policy

"No board of education would consider employing a kindergarten who had no professional training; cerlittle as possible. One fact discovered tainly it is wastefully shortsighted by the pupil is the door to many to place a principal over an expensive plant and teachers trained and experienced unless he has the best preparation possible for the position.

'A principal is primarily a leader. His success is measured not by what he does, but by what he leads others to do. He must have a vision of what the school should accomplish, knowledge of the best practices of other schools, at home and abroad, definite plans for the various phases of work involved in the successful preparation of pupils for life, the ability to delegate duties, to stimulate, to direct, to encourage, and , to recognize with credit the achievement of his co-

"The professional duties of a principal fall into three major categories; administration, the improvement of instruction, and the direction of the social life of the school. Administra-tion being definite and insistent often claims the major part of a principal's time; there are poor ways and good time; there are poor ways and good ways of organizing a school, hand-

Training Essential

"The improvement of instruction is teaching of general science were the essential need of secondary offered by J. Richard Lunt, of the schools. By it poor teachers may be Boston English High School, at yesterday's meeting.

Practical Applications

The schools. By a good teachers better.

It is not likely to be secured unless a principal has a conviction that it is his responsibility and unless he has seen enough varieties of good teachthat science should aim to teach the ing to recognize it as exemplifying pupils to understand the elementary accepted educational theory. For this

"Direction of the social life of the school has recently received some rec-"The average high school and col- producers, they become agitators and at the English High School the Plans for its accomplishment are nuognition of its deserved importance. merous and varied and a principal needs professional training to recognize what is promising of success. "Depending on natural gifts, some principals will be more successful than constant effort to keep the spirit of others; but any man or woman by professional training can be prepared for better service.'

Object of Honor Society "The object of the National Honor Society is to stimulate an interest in

we wish to develop—namely, scholar-ship, character, leadership, and ser-vice," said Mr. Wing. He prefaced method was essentially democratic, as of the National Honor Society of High Schools. It is as follows: "This organization had its inception

at the Chicago meeting in 1919. J. G. Masters, of Omaha, was chairman of a committee which reported at Cleve-land in 1920. This committee was continued for one year, making its final report at Atlantic City in 1921. The society is governed by a national council composed of nine high-school principals; Edward Rynearson, Fifth Avenue High School, Pittsburgh, Pa., is the president." Mr. Wing, who is a member of the

national council, added it was the aspiration of the council to have a chapter of the society in every secon-dary school in the United States. This society is non-secret, but a very impressive ritual is being prepared by the national council. A most striking emblem has already been decided upon. Copies of the constitution may be had by writing to Principal H. V.

the home and class room but in extra-curricular activities. And all the time of one teacher and half that of a sec-

children every chance to express themselves. We have tried to give them all the intellectual food they could assimilate, and we have tried

MAKE PUPILS THINK, echoed the martial determination of

An appeal for greater effort by teachers of chemistry in the United States to make the pupil think for himself, instead of telling him everything about the work he is doing and leaving nothing for his own initiative, as has been done to a great extent in the past, was made by Charles H. Stone, of the Boston English High School, at the meeting of the physics and chemistry division of the Department of Science Instruction, at the Franklin Union, Berkeley Street, Boson, this afternoon

Other speakers on the program were Walter G. Whitman, Salem State Nor-man School, Salem, Mass, on "Physics for Girls" and A. C. Hutchinson, South Side High School, Newark, N. J., on were Indians. We decided that that

"Physics for Boys."
Mr. Stone's subject was "Teaching Chemistry in the High School."
American Chemists Unexcelled

n our chemistry teaching," declared Mr. Stone. "During the past 10 years chemists second to none; it has shown an especial appeal in their behalf to hat there is an American chemistry. Mention of only a few lines of en-deavor, such as optical glass, dyestuffs, war gases, explosives, and ni-trogen fixation will show that today we stand upon a chemical level with any

"The names of our American chemists should be as freely used in our class work as those of European chemists. Let us give to America and to American chemists the credit which is

their just due. "If the recitation room is the place where the student thinks out answers to questions from the teacher, the laboratory is the place where he thinks

out answers to questions of his own. It is the one place where his ability to initiate and correlate are put to the test. No laboratory directions should be so detailed as to leave the student no opportunity to exert his powers of constructive ability, observation, and reasoning.

The teacher should pass from student to student, inspecting, criticizing,

told to him by the teacher.

Problems for Pupils

"In the laboratory the pupil may work out small research. Let him find out why sulphuric acid tucky and the schools were so does not work well on marble when making carbon dioxide; why heat is needed in making nitric acid by the County Has Per general rule but is not needed in making hydrochloric acid by the same rule; why the oxygen delivery should be removed from the water on the trough when all the bottles are

need not be removed.
"The course in chemistry, both in lecture room and the laboratory, should be kept as humanistic as possible. The colleges have almost forced tion of the state commissio upon us much academic work, but such work is of less interest to the young student; the chemistry of the automobile, of photography, and the like makes a stronger appeal than the chemistry of substances for which the student can see little use

"Where such procedure is possible. ome separation of non-college preparatory students from the others seems desirable. Throughout the whole course, training the ability to observe, to see relationships, to correlate facts and to draw from observed facts correct conclusions is the aim of chemistry teaching.

Matters of Efficiency

"Large classes militate against the best teaching. The recitation period should not be less than 45 minutes. Every science teacher should have one period a day free from official assignment, for setting up and testing demonstration apparatus, for repairing broken apparatus and constructing new; for trying out new experi-ments; for making solutions; and for the hundred things which done in the teacher's own time if the free period is not granted.
"There should be a well-thought-out

continuity of science instruction. Continuity obtains in English, history, mathematics, why not in science? Gen erally there is a gap somewhere in the four years, and this should be

abridged.

"When we look into the future and realize the great part which chemistry is destined to play in this country, a strong feeling of responsibility comes over us. To lay the broad and deep foundations of chemical knowledge on which others may raise the superstructure, to cultivate in youth those powers of observation and of be had by writing to Principal H. V.
Church, J. Sterling Morton High
School, Cicero, Illinois.

Mrs. Williams said in part:

"The pole star of our faculty has been this principle: To give every one of our children, regardless of national interval in the control of the high-school chemistry teacher."

RAILWAY TAX PROSPECTS
CHICAGO, July 6—The federal tax collector has notified the management of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the surface lines that the Government try now and in the future for the safety, comfort, health and material wealth of our nation—this is the task of the high-school chemistry teacher."

CHICAGO, July 6—The federal tax collector has notified the management of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the surface lines that the Government of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the surface lines that the Government of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the surface lines that the Government of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the surface lines that the Government of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the surface lines that the Government of what chemistry means to the country now and in the future for the surface lines that the Government of what chemistry means to the country now and in the surface lines that the surface lines that the Government of what chemistry means to the country now and in the surface lines that the Government of what chemistry means to the country now and in the surface lines that the South of what chemistry means to the country now and in the surface lines that the surface

HOLD IN NATION

Campaign to Cut It Down Fur-

·Instead of a "keynote" for its meetings, the conference on illiteracy of the National Education Association has "a battle cry of freedom" for Americans who cannot read and write, and the leaders of the campaign reported "It has been our aim to give the their strategy, encounters, and victories, at the sessions which were held yesterday and today at 2 o'clock, in Huntington Hall. America's War on always to stimulate them to greater Illiteracy was the subject for discussion, and the addresses which were delivered by state superintendents

this warfare. ADVICE TO TEACHER "Maine's Five-Year Siege," by Augustus O. Thomas, Maine; "North Dakota's Ultimatum to Illiteracy," by Min-Mr. Stone Pleads for Encourage nie J. Nielson, North Dakota; "The ment of Initiative in Solving to Mr. South," by M. L. Brittain, Georgia; "Our Army of Illiterates," by Thomas E. Finegan, Pennsylvania; "Routing Illiteracy from the Great Northwest by Josephine Corless Preston, Washington; "A Panoramic View of the Battlefield," by John A. Abercromble, Alabama; "When America Has Conquered the Foe," by A. E. Winship of Boston, editor of the Journal of Edu-

cation. Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, president of the National Illiteracy Commission, whose "moonlight schools" in Kentucky were the inception of the movement, presided.

Campaign in North Dakota Miss Nielson spoke of the campaign

in North Dakota as follows: "At the last census, North Dakota had 9000 illiterates, 1300 of whom illiteracy could be wiped out by 1924. A campaign to arouse public opinion was held this year, and next fall we "The time has come when we may shall open night schools for the illit-justly dwell upon the word American ergies of every county. These erates of every county. There are some illiterates who cannot be reached this country has shown that it has through schools, and we are making

people who can read and write.
"Illiteracy has already been eliminated from the penetentiary, through the efforts of the warden and his son. An interesting adult school is being conducted in the prison, with some of

the inmates as teachers. "One feature of our work is unique, I believe. Those children of illiterate parents who teach their parents to read and write will have credit for this in school, as work in civics."

Mr. Thomas described "Maine's Five Year Siege" for the eradication of 11literacy among the French-speaking Acadians, the Swedish farmers and lumbermen, and the foreign-born industrial workers. This teaching, he said, was adding to the toll of voters, because no one can vote in Maine is unable to sign his name and read the Constitution in English.

In Georgia, according reduced more tain, illiteracy is being reduced more than rapidly among the Negroes among the whites. He said:

hard to reach them. He began the work in Georgia often the example of Mrs. Stewart in Kenful that the Legislature made an ap-

County Has Perfect Record

Mrs. Preston reported that in her state, Washington, there was one county that had no illiteracy at all. There had been only nine illiterates filled while the hydrogen delivery tube to begin with, and five members of the illiteracy committee began a vigorous season of teaching last spring, so that by the Fourth of July the nine were illiterate no longer. Under the direcmittees in the several counties a schools were opened, she said.

In concluding the meeting, Dr. A. E. Winship emphasized the theory of Americanization underlying the cru-sade against illiteracy and the value that this education would be to Amer-

ican life. He said:
"Making illiterates literate is the smallest feature of the crusade. Our work opens the eyes of the blind and loosens the tongue of the dumb. It does not approach the proposition as though the illiterate were ignoredebased, or naturally defective. says from first to last, 'you can kno as much as anybody knows, if you are willing to learn the records of the world.' It comes as the dawn of a new day, and offers all with money and without price.

ates need it themselves." JAPANESE REPORT TREATY RATIFICATION

become literate more than the liter-

"America needs that the illiterates,

HONOLULU, July 5—A cable mes-sage received from Tokyo by the Nippu Jiji, a Japanese language news-paper, today stated that Crown Prince treaties formulated at the Washington Conference on Limitation of Ar

mament. stated that the Regent would not sign the Washington treaties, ratified July 1, by the privy council, until the other contracting powers were ready to do

RAILWAY TAX PROSPECTS

FOR EQUAL ADVANTAGES FOR COUNTRY PUP PLEA VOICED

RURAL SCHOOL BETTERMENT IS URGED BY MANY SPEAKERS

Towner Sterling Bill Vigorously Indorsed and Plea Made for Better Trained Teachers in Country Areas

properly prepared for the responsibil- children need under present condiof citizenship under teachers tions. fitted by training for the task, and a vigorous indorsement of the Towner-Sterling bill were features of the ad-College, Columbia University, gave dress made at the general meeting of some important statistics. the National Education Convention last evening by Thomas E. Finnegan, superintendent of instruction for Pennsylvania. A last minute whole system of American education change assigned Mr. Finnegan to take is the rural school," asserted Miss the place of John J. Tigert, United Carney. "So weak is it, indeed, that

the county school system urging that tunities schools in rural districts be remodeled to meet changing educational conditions, thus more efficiently supone and two-teacher rural schools.

Improvement of Rural Schools

ditions by the establishment of a county unit plan," declared Miss Samuelson. "By the county unit plan the rural schools will be able to compete pertains to the rural school the strengthening of supervision, the uni-fying of administration, the facilitat-ing of consolidation, and the elevation of the county superintendency to position of high professional stand-

"Consolidation has made great strides in many localities. Conse-quently, to insure the proper distribu-tion of the territory and the best interests of all concerned, some policy of districting entire states should be adopted. Legislation speeding consoli-dation will usher in the day of educaequality to all the children of all the people as guaranteed in the Constitution, and thus make our democracy a fact.

Need Highly Trained Leaders

"Professional supervision in rural tion become constructive supervision.

The type of administration has a direct bearing on the quality of supervision and efficiency of work possible to accomplish. Wherever the cumdistrict system has been changed to a better central adminisbasis, marked progress in improvement has been ob-

pivotal importance in this program of reconstruction is the county superintendent of schools, who should become the executive official appointed by the county board of education for qualifications, not for political rea-sons. Sufficient clerical and super-visory help should be allowed the county superintendent, thus releasing due him should be commensurate with the duties, possibilities, and responsibilities of the office, for the success of the county schools and the working out of state policies depend upon the efficiency of the county superin-

Survey of Rural Needs

George A. Works of the Rural Education Department of New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell Uni- state support reveals:

and our educational organization be put on such a basis that the country child shall have school facilities that compare favorably with those available to the child living under urban

"The best approach to a consideration of the needs of rural life is through a popular misconception con-cerning the decline in proportion of our population that is living under rural conditions. The noting of this fact has given rise to two slogans that have been generally used during the past generation, viz., 'back-to-thefarm' and 'stay-on-the-farm.' In spite of the fact that both of these are unsound from the social and economic viewpoints the latter has been generally accepted in educational literadealing with the problems of rural education.

"It has manifested itself in the doctrine that the country schools should be dedicated to keeping children in the country. The economic forces that underlie this movement are so powerful that it is unlikely that the schools could have stopped it had it been attempted through them. It would have been very unfortunate for both country and city if the movement

important questions to be considered in connection with the distribution from country to city:

"1. Is the country retaining a fair proportion of the more capable who

A plea that 22,000,000 children of on a fair basis when it comes to school age in the United States be financing school facilities such as his

Rural School Weak Link

"The weakest link throughout our States Commissioner of Education.

Miss Agnes Samuelson, superin
for thousands of children it is practendent of Page County schools, Clar-tically a broken link barring them inda, Iowa, discussed the problems of forever from their possible oppor-

"Forty-six per cent of all school plying the means of giving to the rural For these 8,000,000 children the per child the same advantages now obtain-able by urban children of school age. purposes is \$24 annually, while for city children the expenditure is \$40. Improvement of Rural Schools For the rural child the school year "The solution of the rural-school averages 38 days shorter, which problem depends upon the rebuilding means that country children have an of these schools to meet modern con-elementary school period of only six years, whereas urban children better teachers and better conditions

have eight years.
"The meager terms of five to seven with the best city schools. This means the abolishing of the small district system and the inauguration of business efficiency standards in all that dren lose a much smaller part, 21 per cent of the nine months term. This handicap causes illiteracy to be twice as bad in rural areas, as in urban districts. Because of the heavy toll of manual labor upon the young people of the farms high-school advantages for rural children have been sadly neglected and are estimated to be but one-sixth as frequent as those pro vided for urban children

Lack of Supervision

"As is the teacher, so is the school Half of the rural teachers of the United States have never completed a four-year high school course. Ten per cent have finished only the eighth grade, while only 2 per cent are normal-school graduates, and 1 per cent chiefly in Negro rural schools, are no more than sixth grade prodschools is impossible in a district system with a politically elected superinleadership with sufficient assistance to be relieved of detail work is provide to head a more unified system of school organization will yearly income. election of county superintendents on a basis of partisan politics in 29 of

our 48 States.
'The only adequate remedy for all this handicap and injustice must come through an awakened public sentiment crystallized in State and Federal aid. The immediate need is to pass the Towner-Sterling bill now before Congress, and with one stroke of the pen thus to emancipate thousands of country children from most of the unfairness and mental desolation which now so frequently characterzes their brief educational careers."

Education Not Local Function

That education no longer can be his time for more aggressive efforts. James Herbert Kelley, Secretary of in selling the schools to the public. the Pennsylvania State Teachers Association, Harrisburg, Pa. Dr. Kelley rightly administered is found to stimple may co-operate without regard to religion or political affiliations.

presented the following conclusions:
"The present movement toward centralization in support and direction of public education aims at a better accomplishing our splendid goal of balance between central and local conpublic education: equality of opportrol. Until quite recently education was considered a local function but

standing needs in rural life today.

"The most important rural need today," said Dr. Works "is that our local aspects. The authority to take private wealth for public purposes belongs to centralized government, yet local aspects. The authority to take private wealth for public purposes besystems of state support of education such central authority should seldom our educational organization be if ever provide all the funds needed on such a basis that the country It should rather supplement funds raised locally and leave to local of- Educators Urge They Serve as ficers the carrying out of tax laws.

Rights vs. Responsibilities "Second, since it is conceded that the State has the right to prescribe minimum qualifications for teachers,

"Third, if the local machinery breaks down in the education of future citizens, the State must step in and provide the necessary means.

"The principle of state support of public education is further justified by the protection it gives society from ignorance, by the leaders it develops, by the protection of children against unconscious injustice which backward districts unwittingly, yet disastrously.

sized the waste of facilities resultings from present methods, especially noticeable in communities without civic centers. Schools well might be used by citizenship groups, or by a combination of neighborhood associations, they declared.

Several brief papers were read, among them the following: "Facilitating the Use of Schools by Citizens' Groups." by Eugene C. Gibney, director districts unwittingly, yet disastrously, Groups," by Eugene C. Gibney, director perpetrate and by the encouragement of extension activities, board of edu-

wealth and interest in education Direction of After-School Activities, among the various districts of the by W. C. Bachelor, recreation com-State the greater is the amount of mission, Utica, N. Y., and "Wider Use



Teachers From Shelby County, Tennessee, Attending National Education Association Convention Miss Charl Ormond Williams, President of Association and Head of Shelby County School System, in Center of Group, Front Row. Miss Williams Also Is

President of Shelby County Teachers Association

of at least \$100 a month. Of this SHELBY COUNTY TEACHERS SING amount the State will pay 50 per cent. These are minima requirements There is nothing to prevent such a district from employing a teacher of higher qualifications and paying as nuch salary as they consider the serv

ices of the teacher worth. "The states have gradually won the right to prescribe minimum qualifications for teachers, minimum salaries for such qualified teachers with reasonable increments from year to year for satisfactory service, a retirement age when teachers grown old in serv ice must retire, a minimum school year, and minimum standards in school

buildings and playgrounds. "Add to these requirements compulsory attendance, consolidation of rural schools under certain conditions and, standardized courses of instruction we have a reasonably centralized state school system capable of rendering competent and efficient service for our citizens-in-training. For these re-quirements the State must and does

Standards to Judge By

"The efficiency of such a system of centralization of control and of sufport may well be gauged by the folowing criteria:

"1-Does it promote local participation of citizens in school affairs?
"2—Does it foster autocratic control by the State Department of Public Instruction or a spirit of helpfulness and encouragement? "3-Does it encourage the introduc-

tion of new features of school work where they would not be undertaken communities of their own volition? "4-Does it reward districts for increasing the true tax rate and penalize those that lower it?

"5-Does it allot support according considered a purely local function to the school units such as a teacher be directed locally is the belief of Dr. and her class and thus equalize the

ulate local initiative, to equalize the burden of taxation, to spur negligent communities, and to go far toward

The audience accorded the Gallo now it is commonly accepted that education is also a state function, and est and the singing, by Elizabeth Hart, even a national function.

Symphony Band an enthusiastic interest and the singing, by Elizabeth Hart, of Cyril Scott's "Invocation" took place

MASTERY OF FUNDAMENTALS "A critical study of the principle of with several of Gallo's compositions.

OF SCHOOLS SOUGHT Department of Normal Schools Advised of Benefits of

Community Centers Where No Others Are Provided

A more general utilization of the school building, and its use more minimum qualifications for teachers, minimum salaries and a minimum school building, and its use more school year, the State must of necessity grant support because of inequal-sity grant gra sity grant support because of inequalities of Schoolhouses, at a meeting held yesterday at the Went to meet the standards prescribed.

Without if the local mechanism waste of facilities resulting to the local mechanism with the local mechanism and secondary education and normal qualities of character and culture. No other calling offers greater opportunity for service to one's own generation.

perpetrate and by the encouragement of vocational and special schools.

"As to the proportional amount of state support for teachers' salaries, there is no well defined ratio between the state's contribution and the amount raised locally. It varies from the consciences of legislators, to nominal grants, paid in salaries in the poorer districts.

"The greater the inequalities in the point of extension activities, board of education, New York City; "How We Solve the Janitorial Problem," by James T. Mulroy, director of extended use of schools, Boston; "A Combination of Neighborhood Associations: How it Works"; "Experience With the consciences of legislators, to nominal grants, paid in salaries in the poorer districts.

"The greater the inequalities in York, Pa.; "Difficulties in the Dual Wealth and interest in education of After-School Activities."

PRAISES OF MISS CHARL WILLIAMS

High Tribute Paid National Education Association Head by Her Co-Workers From Tennessee

The Department of Rural Education Miss dent of the National Education Asso- tion, there are employed 240 white tington Avenue, Boston, Miss Mabel school Carney, acting chairman of the meet-school. ing, called on the Shelby County Teachers Association from Tennessee, of which Miss Williams also is president, to take charge.

rural education in Shelby County, the for summer training. first speaker, extolled the work of Miss Williams, saying: "Shelby County is the largest county in Tennessee and is the only county where a mar has never been its educational head. The untiring efforts of three women, who have held the superintendency during the past 14 years, has brought about a high standard of education in the county. Miss Williams is the last of the three, and her worth was rec-ognized down there long before the National Education Association dis-

"During the administration of Miss Williams, 10 school buildings have been erected and seven extensions made, so that at present, there are 24 brick and stucco buildings in the county, all fully equipped with mod-ern school appliances. The large ern school appliances. The large assembly hall in each building has been so planned that it has become

Thirty-one Parent Teachers' Associa-

who gave an address dealing with the

Dr. John W. Withers, dean of the school of education, New York Uni-

versity, outlined fully the many prob-

lems which now confront normal

schools the country over in a talk given at the department's banquet held

Teachers Must Learn

based on mastery of the fundamentals,

neglected in the haste to enter new tion fields of learning. It begins with an

"An education designed for the

normal schol problem.

hotel.

"Shelby County has a school populevoted a greater portion of its after- lation of 25,000 children, 9000 white noon session yesterday to tributes to Miss Charl Ormond Williams, presi- and 16,000 Negro. For their instrucciation. Immediately on the arrival of and 197 Negro teachers. A high stand-Miss Williams at Jordan Hall, New ard is required. Elementary teachers England Conservatory of Music, Hun- must have had two years of normal school training beyond the high school. High school teachers must have taken two years of college training. The county pays a bonus ranging from \$50 to \$100 to teachers tak ing summer courses. This year half Miss Rubie Batte, supervisor of of Miss Williams' staff are enrolled

teachers owe Miss Williams can be paid only by returning to her concrete in the various natural environments results of the aims and standards for of the world is taken up in a dramatic which she has labored so earnestly. way so that the children study each fer relationship with the teacher lways has been one of comradeship. elpfulness and appreciation. Through example and precept, she

has united superintendent, supervisors, office force, communitiese and teachers into one solid unbroken whole. If you vould come with me down to Sunny Tennessee, you would catch the genuineness of this great spirit when you hear them sing:

Teachers, teachers, I've been thinking What a queer world this would be, If there was no Charl O. Williams, To rule over you and me.

Teachers, teachers, let's be happy, While her honors fall in showers, 'Cause we know whatever happens, Bless her heart, she's always "ours,

then took the stage and sang a group selection and organization. tions through a central council, co- of five songs. These songs were the goal of operate with Miss Williams to further ones they had sung at their annual the interests of the rural schools and banquet in Memphis, at which Miss support any measures she may Williams was presented with a silver

In discussing, the state normal

school in relation to American life, Dr. Withers said: "The problems of

American life are fundamentally prob-

are at present three types of persons, those who can bear the burdens of

preciate the benefits they are receiving, and those not strong enough to

"It should be the duty of normal

NECESSARY FOR TEACHING

Practical Education by Dr. John L. Alger

"The Elementary Curriculum as Presented in Normal Schools" and George H. Shafer, principal of State Normal School, Willimantic, Conn.,

Three Types of Persons

Wednesday night at the Copley Square tinued, "has brought with it increased bottle."

tinued, "has brought with it increased bottles." There

training of teachers is of necessity civilization, those who can bear a practical," asserted Dr. Alger." "It is goodly share of the burden and ap-

—a mass of educative material ing, and those not strong enough to usually accepted as the visible mark bear the burdens and so are unable of an educated person, but too often to appreciate the benefits of civiliza-

analysis of the process of learning, schools to teach teachers to teach their The student of the art of teaching be-pupils the way in which life may be

he added that while normal schools are now graduating enough teachers to fill the vacacies they are not graduating enough to take the place of the untrained and to assure enough trained teachers to fill the increased emand which is certain to come.

Discussion of Geography

Questions regarding geography in the grades, objectives in geography, and geography for rural schools were discussed by Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University, Worceser, Mass.; Robert M. Brown, Rhode Island College of Education, Provi- of some of the basic industries which dence, R. I., and Douglas C. Ridgeley, may be used in interpreting the in-professor of geography, State Normai dustrial topics of geography for our Iniversity, Normal, Ill., during the meeting of the department held and the methods of intensive agricul-Wednesday afternoon at Simmons ture in densely populated countries. College.

Dr. Atwood spoke as follows: "When children come to the study of dense rural populations in com-of geography, they are enthusiastic parison with those of the immediate research students; they love to know locality of the rural school. more about the people of this world; their powers of imagination are "The debt which Shelby County excellent working condition; if the study of the actual living conditions habitat as a home of people, the knowledge of geography will come as readily as the rules of play and the information thus gained, as the children in imagination study one part of the world after another, will remain with those children, because of a vital interest in that information at the time it was obtained.

Study Needs Organizing

study of geography must be included in the curriculum, the work should all the world and to show have a perfectly sound basis. We need nor in which these various peoples organization of our geographical information. In no subject in the elessources and in aiding other people, far mentary school curriculum is there a away, to share their products." The Shelby County Teachers' Chorus the problem of the teacher is that of

"Within the last few years, we hav come to recognize that the natural or geographic region should be the unit of study. Each region should include a portion of the earth's surface throughout which the geographic conditions which influence life do not differ greatly. The study of geography becomes a study of man's effort to adapt himself to the environmental conditions and to readapt himself as environmental conditions change.

Seeing World Relations fixing in the memory and understanding of the child of the differences of geographic conditions in the different parts of the world. The natural regions become complementary, one developing as a manufacturing region, another an agricultural, one a mining district, and another a grazing land. Exchange of commodities becomes necessary, domestic and foreign commerce develops, and world relations soon grow out of these complementatory conditions in the different geo-spoke on "The Development of Fac-A practical education based on the with or through others, he is success-mastery of fundamentals is necessary ful in securing the desired results in for the training of teachers, according to the statement made by Dr. It carries with it an assurance of John L. Alger, president of the Rhode success, not merely in the realm of Island College of Education, who study, but in making one's way in the world.

soon grow out of these complementary conditions in the different geographic regions of the world.

"The study should then prepare the child to a sympathetic and intelligent interest in the different peoples of the world, leading to a broader and broader point of view and in the end to a greater citizenship. No subject in the elementary school curriculum can so appropriately present to the children the actual living conditions in the different parts of the world, and geography should take the re-American life are fundamentally problems of education, and so they are
closely connected with the problems
of normal schools.

"The civilization of today," he coning an intelligent and sympathetic
ing an intelligent and sympathetic
ing an intelligent and sympathetic

"Present demand made upon the knowledge which pupils should gain in the geography class is much more

knowledge which pupils should in the geography class is much more pressing than it has ever been," said Mr. Brown. In considering the three most vital connections between the graduate of our schools and his current contact with geography he outlined them as follows:

"I. A large number of American youths are entering into some business which deals with other parts of an land. Great corporations, banks, and business houses are expanding their lines to include foreign trade. Certain banks have found it necessary to establish their own classes in geography so that their employees may have an adequate training in the fundamentals of this acience. The predamentals of the capture of the contact which is acienced the contact with geography he outlined them as follows:

"The Industrial Class bisuactivities." Walter C. Winston, president of the troit."

Walter C. Winston, president of the Massachusetts Association Americanization Teachers, was chairman at the luncheon at Pemberton inn.

The speakers on the program this afternoon included William H. Bardeley, of the punch press department of the River Works Plant, General Electric Company, Lynn, Mass.; M. J. Hannifen of factory X. West Lynn works, General Electric Company, Cast being the program the afternoon included William H. Bardeley, of the punch press department of the River Works Plant, General Electric Company, Cast being the punch press department of the River Works Plant, General Electric Company, Cast being the punch press department of the River Works Plant, General Electric Company, Cast being the punch press department of the River Works Plant, General Electric Company, and Geotre E. Manser, superintendent of the American Rubber Company Cast being the punch press department of the River Works Plant, General Electric Company Cast being the punch press depart proportion of the more capable who are born and reared there?

2. Do those who remain have facilities that make it possible for them to obtain an amount of education that compares favorably with those who live in cities?

2. Data are lacking for final answers to these questions but such as are available indicate that they must be answered in the negative.

3. This situation is largely due to the fact that state educational legistion has met adequately recognized the importance of placing the farmer.

3. The student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the scout Movement, and the scout Movement, and the scout Movement, and the state student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the state student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the state student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the student of the art of teaching be of Schools and the Scout Movement, and the student of the art of teaching be of the process of learning. The student of the art of teaching be of the process of the student of the art of teaching be of the art of the art of teaching be of the art of teaching be of the art of teaching be of the art of the art of teaching be of the art of teaching be state support. The student of the art of teaching to the art of the art of teaching the student of the art of teaching the student of the art of teaching the student of the art of te

American business firms displayed wards their foreign trade. This difference, if not ignorance, of American exporter towards the pheal conditions of other lands probaccounts for the loss of foreign materials. The study of regional garaphy as now conceived will recommend the situation.

"2. The contact with world affairs which must easily involve every voter in the United States and demand from him an intelligent expression of his attitude towards other lands and other races is another line to be emphasized. The general ignorance among us of races is another line to be emphasized. The general ignorance among us of other races, engendered by a very natural conceit which is often substituted for knowledge, is a serious menace to the progress of the world. A proper study of peoples from the standpoint of their physiographic environment is the remedy.

"3. Population is growing rapidly; three-fourths of the inhabitants are classed as backward peoples. One of the immediate problems of the future deals with the increasing populations.

deals with the increasing populations, decreasing per capita food areas, and the backward races. Hence the leaders must have an adequate knowledge of the basis of these conditions; food production, intensive agriculture, den-sity of populations, and their prob-lems; and with it a sympathetic understanding of these races."

Ald to Farm Knowledge

"The constant, direct contact of country boys and girls with their natural environment makes it possible for much of their study of geography to be based on actual out-of-de ditions," declared Professor Ridgley.

"The materials for concrete study of home geography are at hand, and the definite study of the home region and its relation to the towns of the locality give a clear idea of the economic relationships and the mutual co-operation necessary between peo-ple who live in the country and those

who live in the city. "Geography has much to do in in-terpreting the great industries of man. The teacher finds in the ordinary everyday experiences of country life a background of first-hand knowledge own and other lands. The small farms held and the methods of intensive agriculcan be understood by making com-parative studies of the requirements

Open Country Attractive

"The teacher of a rural school may have the pupils see that their school district is a region of production of raw materials for manufacture. Manufacturing and commerce are involved in making the corn or the cotton of the farms of the district transported to the railroad station and shipped to market, later to return as food or clothing in manufactured form. These concrete relationships form. based on first-hand knowledge of the pupils, make geography a living sub-

"The teacher of a rural school, if Study Needs Organizing

"Later on in the upper grades, when more systematic and well-organized tractive place in which to unfold the thought of boys and girls to a whole-some appreciation of the peoples of

INDUSTRIAL PHASE **CLAIMS ATTENTION**

Accomplishments in Factory Classes Told at Sessions on Harbor Trip

The Department of Immigrant Edu-cation met this morning at Hotel Pemberton, Boston Harbor, for an all-"The study of one region after day conference on "Immigrant Educanother leads to frequent comparisons, to in Industries," under the auspic to the emphasis of contrasts, to the of the Massachusetts State Department fixing in the memory and understand-

Miss Caroline Whipple, New State Department of Education, ing an intelligent and sympathetic City and Town With Diversined Ininterest in our darger national and
international problems."

Geography in Business

"Present demand and dustries." Miss Margaret J. Burnett,
supervisor of immigrant education
classes in Delaware, led a discussion
on factors class are led a discussion

on factory class programs.

Frank Cody, superintendent of schools of Detroit, Mich., spoke on "The Industrial Class Situation in De-

STEP FOR PEACE EXPECTED FROM WORLD CONF

nomics with headquarters in Washington, D. C.; Jesse H. Newlon, Superintendent of Schools, Denver, Col., in a report of research agencies told of activities in the publishing of questionnaires by the committee on research and the gathering of derivative statistics for the work of the Washington bureau, and Ada Van Stone Harris, assistant Superintendent of Schools, Pttsburgh, Pa., read a report on problems relating to rural school sanita-P ttsburgh, Pa., read a report on prob-lems relating to rural school sanita-

Association's Efforts for Promoting Towner-Sterling Bill Told by Mr. Strayer D. Strayer, presenting the Cation is justified upon the basis of the Legislative Commission, part: Legislative Commission has in Chief Factor In Citizenship. Chief Factor In Citizenship. George D. Strayer, presenting the The creation of a Department of Edu-

The Legislative Commission has in accordance with the action taken by the National Education Association actively supported the Towner-Sterling Bill now pending in Congress during the past year. Two general conferences have been held in Washington with the representatives of other organizations who are supporting the education bill. They have unanimously and enthusiastically agreed to continue to work in co-operation with the association for the

realization of our common purpose.
"Numerous meetings have been held in all parts of the country with audiences, both lay and professional, numbering hundreds of thousands, in which the program of the association for the establishment of a National Department of Education and for the granting of aid to the states from the Federal Government, for the removal of illiteracy, the Americanization of the foreign born, the training of teachers, the development of a pro-gram of physical education and health service, and the equalization of edu-cational opportunities, has been presented by members of the commission, officers or members of the

Growth of Sentiment

"The support for the Towner-Sterling Bill has grown many fold during the past 12 months. It is to be regretted that the bill has been held in the committees of Congress awaiting the recommendations of the President on the organization of executive

"Many senators and representatives have pledged their unqualified support to our program. In many states cern, and that the nation as a nation and congressional districts candidates for election this coming fall have at the request of friends of education indicated their position with respect to the bill. The reports as they come in to the National Education Association office are gratifying.

Voters Open-Minded

Those who have opposed the meas ure on the ground that it provides for the centralization of the control or administration of our schools have und their appeal of little avail where intelligent voters have been willing to read the clearly expressed provisions of the bill. We call attention again to those provisions which state in the case of each appropriation authorized that the funds appropriated to the state shall be distributed and administered in accordance with the laws of said state in like manner as the funds provided by state and local authoritie for the same purpose, and that the state and local educational authorities shall determine the courses of study plans, and methods for carrying out the purpose of the bill within said in accordance with the laws

Competent Advisory Board

"Section 17 of the bill, as now before Congress, providing for the creation of a National Council on Education to consult and advise with the Secretary of Education relating to the promotion and development of educa-tion in the United States, and providing further that the council shall be made up of the chief educational auof each state designated to represent said state in the administration of the act, 25 educators representing the different interests in eduinterested in the result of education from the standpoint of the public, has been widely commented upon as pro-viding the necessary advisory body, national in its scope, competent to co-operate with the Secretary of Education in the development of a truly national leadership.

Appropriations Increase

"The states and localities which provided no funds for vocational education 10 years ago are now, because of the interest aroused and aid provided by the national government, propriating many times as much as received from federal sources. There is literally no evidence in the of federal aid for education would result in local indifference or local failure to support education.

The Towner-Sterling bill, develcped as it was over a period of two in their ways one to another.

years with the co-operation of the thoughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of all branches of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful leaders of necessity for both the individual and "3. Throughtful lead thoughtful leaders of all branches of our profession, presents a positive groups of individuals as nations and program for the improvement and development of public education in the mental among all peoples. The knowl-

organization of a Department of Education. There is at present no co-ordination of the of the many agencies responsible for the educational activiernment. The promotion of education present time a subordinate function scattered among seven of the ten executive departments of govern-ment. The duplication, overlapping and working at cross purposes, which is characteristic of the present situ-ation, can be remedied only by means of the establishment of a single governmental agency dealing with edu-

The Federal Government appropriated for education for the year ending June 30, 1921, \$143,608,482. The United

report of the Legislative Commission, cation is justified upon the basis of the present educational activities of

Chief Factor In Citizenship "It is of utmost importance that our system of education be developed along the lines proposed in the Towner-Sterling Bill. The public school was and continues to be the largest factor in citizenship training and American-ization work in general. But a large percentage of teachers in American public schools have neither the education nor the professional training necessary for efficient service. Un-

educated and untrained teachers in any of the schools of the nation are a national liability.

It is estimated that there are 30,000 teachers in the United States who have no education beyond that furnished in a one-teacher, rural ele-mentary school. There are seven states in which 40 per cent or more of the teachers hold licenses which require less than a high school education. For the whole of the United States not more than 25 per cent of the teachers hold licenses which require two years professional training beyond the high school education, a standard which has been acknowledged as proper minimum prepara-tion for teaching in the elementary

Matter of National Concern "It is especially appropriate in this place and at this time to reassert a principle that has been irrevocably established in our national life-the principle, namely, that public education is more than a matter of local or has a stake and an interest in the wel fare and development of every child in the land.

"It is appropriate in this place and at this time to reassert this principle because its establishment was due primarily to men from New England. It was Rufus Putnam of Massachusetts, who secured in the land ordinance of 1785, that far-reaching provision which has set aside for 'the support and maintenance of public schools' the sixteenth section of every township in every state that has since been carred from the national domain. cere, devoted, and unqualified suppo It was Nathan Dane of Massachusetts of federal aid and federal recognition

"It was Manasseh Cutler of Massar chusetts who stood first and foremost in 1787 for the federal landgrants which made possible the State in universities of our Middle West. It was a Senator from Vermont, Justin S. Morrill, who fought through three sessions of Congress for the legislation which, within a decade after its approval by President Lincoln in 1862, secured the establishment in every state of the Union of a "College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts," under national support but with complete State control."

Department Established

Department Established

James A. Garneld in 1867, establishing a Federal Department of Education. It was Charles Sumner who said that, if he could have his way, he would place the head of the department of education in the President's Cabinet.

"It was another great Senator from Massachusetts, George F. Hoar, who is nession after session urged Congress with cogent force to appropriate for the support of public schools throughout the country the national funds arising from the sale of public lands. It was the venerable and honored Senator Charles S. Page, of Vermont, whose name was first connected with the legislation which is known today as the Smith-Lever act, and also with the bill now known as the Smith-Hughes act which, passed with the complete and cordial support of the New England States, has been the nation's first great step toward the solution of the problem of vocational education.

"Not with standing all that has been contained that act the beginning of the National Education Association appropriate for Education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a pageant portraying the contributions to education sented a pageant portraying the contributions to education session there shall be presented a p vocational education.

the great masses of the people. The fundamental problem that now confronts us is to raise the common man not so much to a greater degree of skill and industrial efficiency as to those higher planes of thinking feeling, and social action which the com-plexity and interdependence of life demand. This can be accomplished through education, and only through education. It was Horace Mann who said of any man who would claim the elevated rank of an American statesman that he must 'speak, plan, labor, at all times and 'in all places for the culture and edification of the whole people.

International Association, Proposed

Augustus O. Thomas, state superin- Limitation of Armaments, looking to Objectives of Proposed Congress

tendent for Maine, presenting the re-port of the committee on foreign re-Objectives lations, said in part: "Your committee on foreign educaamong the nations of the earth.

mendous influence which may grow from a world conference on education which this association has authorized for 1923 at such time and place as may be chosen. It also recognizes the magnitude of the undertaking. Already plans are maturing and widespread nationality through centuries of proginterest is manifested in the pro-There is faith also in its timeliness and results. Only one who is directly connected with the movemest can have an idea of the tre- in the schools of the various countries, mendous interest of the nations "5. To foster a national comradethroughout the world, and the interest and co-operation of our own people for duce a more sympathetic appreciation

war the nations recognize that today spiritual values necessary to hey are a community separated only forward the principles emphasized in by a few hours of time and a few the Conference on Limitation of Armiles of distance, touching elbows, table furnishings like neighborly in all schools, to emphasize the essenand that in order to prosper and be of war and upon the absolute evils happy they must live in peace with one another. Each must be actuated by the most intelligent and unselfish

Acquaintance First Essential

knowledge of conditions, aims, hopes generation with the various points that lends even the slightest support and motives must be known to each contact made necessary and facilitated to those who argue that federal aid other and as children in the family by the modern means of communicaof nations they must be brought up tion and trade. in such a way that they shall know

displayment of public education in the mental among all peoples. The knowledge which is of most worth to the versal education and to character education of a Department of Will cation are universal and upon them. cation are universal and upon them all nations may stand as upon a comcles on education setting forth promon ground. Science, discovery, let-ters, music, art, history and the great various countries and through an exvirtues of faith, hope and charity form change of educational periodicals.

"6. The designation of a day to be

writtees of laith, nope and charity form a universal language.

"Personal freedom and higher governmental efficiency are in direct ratio to the intelligence and understanding of the people. If this is true then the nations of the earth can come together for a discussion of the movements can be brought into world unitying movements can be brought into world. methods movements, processes, atti-tudes and fundamental principles of school organization and of education. "The genius of this conference is to

omote through education a better understanding among the nations, to determine those elements, principles. States Bureau of Education, commonly recognized as the one governmental sgency providing for national
leadership, had available for maintenance during the same year \$162,045.

"Notwithstanding all that has been be educationally self-sufficient. No American citizen, no matter what his color, what his occupation, or what the land of his birth, can, with safety

In Common Peoples' Hands Human destiny, to an extent never known before, is now in the hands of

"It is, therefore, most fitting and appropriate at this time and in this universal education and of placethat the National Education Asso-out end may be considered. ciation, in full accord with the ideals and the teachings of these illustrious sons of New England, reaffirm its sin cere, devoted, and unqualified support for public education as embodied in

satisfying information and more ade-

quate statements in the textbooks used

"5. To foster a national comrade-ship and confidence which will pro-

among all nations.

sity of universal peace.

through the following means:

Methods of Campaign

"These objectives are to be secured

"1. The teaching of international civics which will acquaint the rising

"2. By the organization of textbook material used in the schools such as

of the dominant traits and ideals of

"3. Through the exchange of teach-

"5. Through an exchange of arti-

conformity essential to peace and good

schools of the nations and by teaching the rising generation the common origin of their kind and the common

future of their descendants. The school, therefore, is the initial de-

cisive factor in the future of civiliza-Proposals for World Conference "1. It would seem wise to devote

"In their struggles to overcome the handicap of four years of devastating hearts of the rising generation those

"In order that this may prevail a each other well and shall be kindly will give a more accurate visualization

to our social order be merely hands and feet to fetch and carry."

in Recommendations for 1923 Meeting grow a greater uniformity of system of weights and measurements, mone-

"1. To promote peace and good will world clearing House

"There should be created along with the International Education Association of all nations.

"3. To develop an appreciation of the value and the inherited gifts of nationality through centuries of progress and development.

"4. To secure more accurate and satisfying information and more adequate statements in the textbooks used in the schools of the various countries.

"5. To foster a national comradeship and confidence which will produce a more sympathetic appreciation among all nations.

"6. To foster a national comradeship and confidence which will produce a more sympathetic appreciation among all nations.

"7. To bring about a world-wide the International Education Association for co-operation between these two factors lies one of the most power factors lies one of the made in factors lies one of the most power factors tolerance of the rights and privileges tion a bureau of international re- two factors lies one of the most powthe value and the inherited gifts of ress and development.
"4. To secure more accurate and

> this organization be definitely considered in the coming world conference on education, that the achievements made be carried on with benefit to the whole world. We realize that in order to do this the whole question of finances must be carefully studied and that definite foundation be provided. It would not, however, seem difficult accomplished by persons of means who wished to render a direct service to humanity.

World Peace Exposition in 1930 on Foreign Educational Relations begs

"3. The first week may well be devoted to sub-conferences on special subjects or departments or phases of education which may be necessary to round out and approve the findings of the sub-conference. All plenary sessions should be open to the general public.

"Out of the 1923 World Conference so nobly wrought, there are unfinished it is expected there will come an tasks before us. No State today can International Education Association as a permanent organization which shall maintain touch with educational procedure throughout the world and the exchange of educational ideals. This association may follow in the main the National Education Association in form of organization with various departments and divisions which shall deal with specific phases of education.

"Such an association will not only bring the nations of the earth together but will tend to create an in-ternational comradeship, wholesome and far-reaching. Such an associa-tion may well become a federated body with delegates from the numer ous educational associations of the countries represented. Its meetings may occur at such stated intervals as seem expedient; international com-mittees may be formed for the study of world educational interests. Text-books, courses of study, methods of instruction, educational philosophy, international civics, ethics, character education, exchange of teachers, little journeys, the question of illiteracy, universal education and others with-

"The various educational organiza tions of all countries should particisuch an undertaking will require much work and perseverance, but it is with-in our possibilities. Moreover, this who drafted the ordinance of 1787 for public education as embodied in lin our constitution of the line of public education as embodied in line our constitution of world character may education at the foundation of the line Sixty-seventh Congress." organizations now doing a most com-mendable service in international

"Out of this movement there will tary systems, technical terms such as will greatly enhance the understand ing of students and scholars as of all

World Clearing House

questions to all peoples.

"It is the recommendation of your since there could be no greater work

"The chairman of the Committee

on Poreign Educational Relations begs leave as a personal privilege to suggest that the National Education Association promulgate the idea of a World Peace Exposition in 1830, which will bring together the nations of the earth with their great contributions to education, commerce, society and government. The far distant data named recognizes the fact that many of the nations of the earth mow struggling to tree themselves from the great world War will be more distribed by the state of affairs have recovered to such an extent and the financial conditions of the world war will be brought to got the things of the such that the undertaking of this between the construction by art and architecture the great world will be brought to got the whole world who would leave the congress in which will be brought to got the whole world who would leave the congress in which will be brought to got the whole world who would leave the congress in which will be brought to got the whole world who would leave the congress in which will be brought to got the whole world who would leave the congress in which will be brought to got the whole world who would leave the congress in which will be brought to got the whole world who would leave their contributions as a legacy to so a clety. There should be portrayed also in great contributions to a leaver of thought of the whole world who would leave their contributions as a legacy to so a clety. There should be portrayed also in great contributions as a legacy to so a clety. There should be portrayed also in great case of thought to got the whole world when the young are taught. The teacher, when the pages and ideals of the unservation to effect the constitution of the world war will be recommended to the contract of the whole world war will be recommended to the contract of the whole world war will be recommended to the problems.

The problems of the world war will be recommended to the contract of the world war will be recommended to the problems and the problems are the problems as a lega leave as a personal privilege to sug-

Association convention. The closins seasion abould be devoted to phases and themes of good will among the nations with a note of universal peace and forward vision. "2. The conference should cover two weeks beginning one wack earlier than the National Education Association session proper and closing with the National Education Association. "3. The first week may well be de-Duplication of Effort in Collecting Data

Mr. Newlon, in urging the establishment of a research department in every state, aided, if necessary, by the Towner-Sterling bill, said:

"So much attention is now being given to the study of all kinds of educational problems that the country is being flooded with questionnaires Individuals and institutions in hundreds of localities are attempting to gather information on the same problems. This research work is all very valuable but because so many persons are trying to cover the same ground, questionnaires are becoming a great burden to school systems. The commission on research agencies has been working on the problem of how to eliminate the immense amount of duplication which is going on.

Organize for Centra, Efforts

"The commission held its second"

"The commission in urging the establish a research of Sources of Revenue was appointed in 1920 in Sait Lake City. In planning its work, we soon came to the conclusion that the scope of investigations were so vast and comprehensive that a trained expert was needed, one who could devote all his time to the work and avoid the difficulties of a teacher committee, working in spare moments.

"And so did the committee recommend at the Des Moines conference in 1921. We urged that the National Association establish a research department in general offices at Washington, D. C., headed by a director of revenue, trained in statistics and economics. It was recommended that this department deemed advisable.

"The commission held its second

"The commission held its second meeting at Chicago, April 20 and 30. Those present were: Jesse H. Newlon, Franklin Bobbitt, Thomas H. Briggs, B. R. Buckingham, C. P. Carey, J. W. Studebaker, Stuart A. Courtis, Virgil E. Dickson, George Melcher, Frank G. lickell, W. W. Gheisin, and J. K. Norton. It considered methods by which this duplication of effort might be obviated, and decided to recommend that a body be organized to become respon-sible for sending out questionnaires desired. This would greatly reduce the number of requests received by school systems. The same body would also compile the material received. Any person then would know where to write to get, quickly, accurate, upto-date information about any re-search problem.

"Therefore, this committee approves the recent establishment of the redepartment of the Association; it recommends that it gather s working library of educational infor-mation; that it be responsible for the gathering of information on current.

"One of the great problems which confronts the profession is the education of the lay public to the needs of the schools. The commission recommends that the association create a committee on publicity, with adequate funds at its disposal, that a correct impression of present-day educational ideals and needs may be placed before the public. The committee feels that a national department of education is essential to give the prestige necessary for the collecting and disseminaof educational information."

Report on Finances Mr. Owen, in his report of the com- at the n hission on sources of Revenue, said: change.

visable.

"The committee, in co-operation with the secretary of the association, set about to get a competent director, resulting in the selection of John K. Norton of Washington, D. C., a trained teacher under such men as Cubberly and a thinker along economic lines that makes him exceedingly valuable in this capacity. That the selection was a happy one is best seen in a review of Mr. Norton's work since he took office last March.

Foundation for Valuable Data

"He has published articles in the Journal, and laid the groundwork for a real department of research which is organizing and investigating specific subjects of school finance and revenue, and he has started the machinery for collecting data, publishing it and later putting it in permanent book form which will constitute a unique outline of economic theory and practice in the secondary schools of America.

Owing to the immense influent newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important news, the cunning propaganda of head practice in the secondary schools of employed for wrongfully influent to the secondary schools of the secondary schools of the secondary schools of the secondary schools of the immense influent newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important newspapers their faults are of public concern. To protect against the evils of "colored" suppression of important newspapers their faults are of public concern. revenue, and he has started the ma-America.

the change from desultory committee meetings of men engaged in diverting professional activities, grudgingly devoting a pittance of their left-over time, to a definite department in Washington, equipped in fine offices with a salaried, full-time director and a corps of assistants engaged in the one task of studying and reporting sources of achoel revenue. "The net gain, therefore, has been

sources of school revenue. "The old committee has proved of value to the director and recommends that it be continued by the national association as an advisory and con-

ulting committee."
This, with the other reports read

LIBRARIANS AND TEACHERS CALLED ON TO CO-OPERATE

Education of Present Generation Depends on Harmony of These Agencies, Says Miss McConkey

No two other educational agencies teachers of the city or town and some members of the library are so closely akin as the public library staff. brary and the public school, and in

opportunity to help the foreigner in a means of carrying a "concert of opportunity to help the foreigner in opinion" on important educational his acquiring of American ideals and background, the daily newspaper in the public school,—all these things hey declared, are important elements in educational advancement which car be best worked out through sympa-thetic and intensified co-operation be-

ween librarians and teacher.

More Co-operation Needed

Speaking on "Effective Co-operation Between the Public Library and the School," Miss Bertha McConkey, Assistant Superintendent of Schools at Springfield, Mass., said:

There is a good deal of co-operation already between these two agencies in certain favored fields. It is true, however, that this co-operation might everywhere be closer and more effective and that the libraries in the smaller cities and towns often are equipped too poorly to render such needed service to the schools. The children in these communities too often think of the library as a repository for story books rather than as a source of information. They know nothing of its resources\and it never, has become a positive factor in their lives.

The new impulse in education tends to encourage children to "dig out" for the services in social groups seek to verify, their impressions and to make some contribution that will help carry things forward to a successful issue. They are therefore discovering need for the library The time is ripe for intensified co-operation between teachers and librarians since they have, or should have, an equal interest in meeting this demand on the part of pupils for access to sources of information.

The promotion of vacation reading affords a wide field for effective co-operation between school and library, and many teachers throughout the country are ably seconding the efforts of librarians to establish a very close relation between the library and the children during the long summer vacation.

The promotion of vacation reading affords a wide field for effective co-operation between school and library, and many teachers throughout the country are ably seconding the efforts of librarians to establish a very close relation between the library and the children during the long summer vacation.

The promotion of vacation reading affords a wide field for effective co-operation between the library and the children during the long summer vacation.

Not Sufficient Advertising

Very few libraries do enough of this sort of book advertising. Merely allowing book bulletins to lie on the library counter in the hope that they will be picked up by teachers is insufficient. Marked bulletins frequently should be mailed to schools with the request that they be given a place on the bulletin boards or that they be brought to the attention of the faculty in the teachers' meetings.

Dally Newspaper Pavored O. S. Rice, state supervisor of libraries of Madison, Wis., in his article on "The Daily Newspaper in the

"It is close to the truth to say that the newspapers are the greatest sing influence on the course of events whi are determined by public opinion."

Thomas Jeterson is often unhaving said. "If I had to che tween a government without a ment, I should prefer the latter Parallel with the great ser newspapers run the possibilities ing harm. Power can be appetructively as well as constrictively as a said newspapers used to be field with having the last worthey are even more concerned the first word. Notwithstandle and other adverse influences the majority of news articles and I newspapers are reliable as editorials as a rule are written mote worthy objects. Of some papers this is of course much I than of others while on the other it is decidedly an understatemen merits of some of them.

Would Improve Reader

Would Improve Readers

and now assert more empha-ever, then the daily newsp-come to every school with enough advanced to rea-lessons on the newspaper

staff to co-operate with I institutions, and organizate Mrs. Edward Carter of Po Texas, discussing "The brary Service." This plus the conviction that the functions pre-eminently in timent of the human mind in things of the past, the present, future, will determine the

RETURN OF PATENTS NO DRIVE ON FRAUD

quality of library servi

WASHINGTON, July 6-Die the action of President Hard ordering the chemical for return the German patents purch from the German preparty custed during the Wilson Administrate Thomas W. Miller, alien property ctodian, said today it cannot be class as a part of the Administration's as war fraud campaign nor is it in a sense political. If the property is held by the chemical foundation returned it will take the same at a sense political of the chemical foundation. held by the chemical foundation returned, it will take the same at as other German property in hands of the Government. It has a the policy of the Administration speace was declared to issue licer for the use of formulas, copyrigand trademarks, only after consumition with and on the authority of

CHANGES URGED IN TEACHING ADULT IMMIGRANTS RADICAL JOHNSON MEASURE

TEACHERS' TRAINING WIDELY DISCUSSED

Native Talents Are Developed by Study and Perfected by

Experience

"Three factors contribute to the accomplished teacher, natural aptitude, training, experience. We still hear much of the born teacher, but in teaching as in all other callings native talent is developed by studies and perfected by experience. Teaching is an art in which skill is to be acquired rather than a science in which knowledge is to be gained." With this characterization of the teaching profession David Felmley, president Illinois State Normal University, Normal, Ill., prefaced his report on the course of study for teachers' colleges at the final session of the National of study for teachers' colleges at the final session of the National Council of Education in Wentworth Institute Wednesday afternoon. He

continued:

As a basis for the teacher's training there should be a liberal high school education with chief emphasis upon English, the natural sciences, and the social sciences, with due attention to music, drawing and handwork.

The program of the teachers college should provide a preliminary survey of the school, of its aim and organization, of the work to be accomplished in the

the school, of its aim and organization, of the work to be accomplished in the primary intermediate, grammar grades and high school. It should provide a study of how children learn, and a study of the theory of teaching, of class-room procedure as observed in superior teachers.

Subjects For School Study

A study of the school, its structure and administration as the organized instrument of education should include questions of classification and promotion, the school program, school discipline and incentives, ethical training within the organization and school within the organization, and school hygiene. Further, there should be an nygiene. Further, there should be an inquiry into educational aims and the function of the various studies, school exercises, appliances and features of school life as factors in the development of the child and the realization of

Other training courses deemed necessary by Mr. Felmley were a study of the history of education, additional practice in the school room arts, cultural studies, and the observation and discussion of skillful teaching. Through personal contact with superior teachers, men and women of fine personality, of high character and consecration, the young teacher young teacher with correct ideals and idea of imitation that his school room practice in each subject will be deterthe teacher of that subject.

demand.

In the old days a well bred and well educated women could teach and she could do nothing else. Nowadays many professions are open to her, and the professions bid fair to rival teaching.

Owing to the great number of women employed in public school teaching, the wide territory over which they are scattered, the inadaguate preparation of most of them, the short period of ser-vice characteristic of the professional life of a teacher, it is difficult "to maintain a thoroughly well organized pro-fessional consciousness expressing it-self in recognition of professional ideals and in a code of professional ethics."

All educational work must be expert service. The teacher deals with the personal and social value of truth. Besides adequate scholarship, superior attitudes and ideals must be added. The former is transmitted by pedagogical technique, the latter by personal nifluence through unconscious methods.

Rural Teacher Real Problem

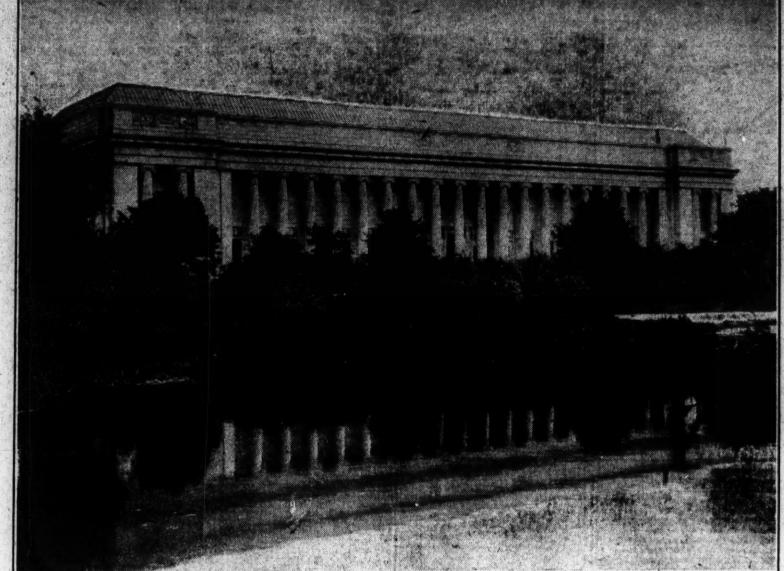
Many of the women, also men, now teaching in the public schools of the United States never have had any professional training in preparation for teaching. Preparation required in most urban schools is two years beyond the high school. In rural communities frequently less them high.

munities frequently less than high school education is accepted.

The rural teacher is the real problem when the status of the American woman teacher is considered, due to inexperience and lack of preparation. Reorganization of state systems will be the only means of bringing about better administration whereby rural schools may receive the same consideration as city schools. Educational legislation and revision of taxation laws seem to be the only remedy.

Miss Adelaide Steele Baylor, federal may be stimulated to a resolute en-deavor to attain the highest possible at the report of the committee on voexcellence," he said. "In spite of all cational education. Discussing the that may be done to indoctrinate the part time school system in Los Angeles, Cal., Susan M. Dorsey, superinplans of action, so powerful is the tendent of schools there, said the object of the training is the teaching of citizenship and health, along with subined chiefly by the actual practice of jects related to the occupations being e teacher of that subject."

In her report for the committee on she said, "we create better citizens



Evans Memorial Wing of Boston Museum of Fine Arts

Educators in Boston for National Education Association Convention This Week Are Urged by Museum's Board of Trustees to Avail Themselves of All Privileges Accorded Visitors. The Museum Group Is on Huntington Avenue

and better workers, and make the life of the child in industry fuller and BETTER TEXTBOOKS more worth-while to himself and his community.

Miss Anna A. Kloss, state supervisor of teacher training in Massachusetts stated that in every community where continuation schools have been established, the employers had, without exception, given their co-operation; that while at times the home has been reluctant to sacrifice the wages of the boy or girl, there had been little objection after the home realized the benefits of the training.

Statistics were presented by Miss Baylor to show that while boys and girls between 14 and 17 years of age contribute more than \$4,500,000,000 annually to society in wage earnings, the total educational expense for them under the Federal Vocational Education Act was, in 1917-18, less than \$12,000,000.

L. N. Hines, president of the Indiana Normal School, Terre Haute, Ind., was named chairman of a committee to investigate visual education. Oth-ers appointed to this committee were public. Dr. Driggs said: Susan M. Dorsey, Thomas W. Butchchairman of a committee to study training of teachers in service, of grave question whether this storm of which J. M. Quinn and Anna Laura printed pages will not eventually stop

Thomas L. Gibson, supervisor of Payson Smith, commissioner of education in Massachusetts, was made chairman of the committee on voca tional education. Miss Baylor will remain executive secretary of the

EDUCATOR TALKS

ON SOCIALIZATION

Co-operation of Whole Human Race Predicted by Mr. Moore

"The organization of labor unions, the enormous trusts of business interests, religious denominations, lodges, federations and other organized associations are steps forward in socialization, but it is still 'group individualism' of organized effort to promote the interests and ideas of certain classes, sometimes at the expense of other classes," R. C. Moore, secretary of the Illinois association, told the convention of teachers.

"Nevertheless, these associations suggest the idea and inspire the hope that some day we shall discover the great common interests of all humanity, and that all the human race shall then co-operate harmoniously to promote these common interests. If the greatest advantage is to be gained, teachers of large and small communities must co-operate through state and national organizations," he con-

tinued. Miss Sara H. Fahey of the Manual "The Elimination of the Inefficient Teacher" was the topic chosen by Miss Ethel M. Gardner, president of the department of classroom teachers, linking in her talk an idea which has been particularly stressed throughout the convention. Miss Mildred Millerof the Teachers College, Columbia University, led in the general discussion of problems relating to the de-

TEACHERS AT YALE /

2. Tangent texts are likewise to be given little or no consideration. The book must fit sensibly into the course of study.

under new headings is not to be allowed. Each new line of work must stand on its own ground.

mit with all texts for children answers to their own questions and to work out to stand ready to demonstrate the practicability of the lessons.

correct and convincing English.

If some such requirements as these were made, the result would be a scrapping of thousands of useless texts that now burden our schools and a protection of defenseless teachers and pupils against the blizzard of poorly prepared books that are robbing us not only of money but time and the truest educational training.

Other speakers were Charles H. Seaver manager educational depart. correct and convincing English.

AT ART MUSEUM

Educators Visiting Boston Are Shown Its Choice Collections The Boston Museum of Fine Arts, in

which the Department of Music Education held its meeting this afternoon and yesterday, and where the American School Citizenship League met Monday afternoon, is on Huntington Avenue. The trustees of the museum, assisted by Miss Charl Ormond Williams, president of the National Education Association, holding its conven-tion in Boston this week, held a reception in the museum last night for

delegates and visiting teachers in Boston for the convention sessions. The museum is a permanent public exhibition of original works of art of Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Orient, and modern Europe and America, supple-

mented by reproductions of others. is supported wholly by private gifts and managed by a board of trustees. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the city of Boston and the State of the exercises they propose, and further Massachusetts, acting through a numerous staff and with the co-operation of visiting and advisory committees of citizens. About 300,000 people visit it

annually. The museum possesses the most important collection of Chinese and Japanese art ever gathered under one roof. Its collection of Indian art is unrivalled in America. The classical collection contains the so-called Throne of the Fifth Century B. C., with its counterpart, the Ludovici throne in Rome, a unique monument of Greek art. The Egyptian collection contains the slate relief of Mycerinus and his wife, builder of the third pyramid, 2800 B.C., the chief piece of Egyptian sculpture outside of Egypt. The collection of pictures contains, beside important examples of all the foremost European schools, interesting portraits from the colonial and revolutionary periods in America.

National Education Association delegates have been invited by the rustees of the museum to avail themselves of all the privileges granted visitors, including that of the restaurant in the basement.

VISITING TEACHER DISCUSSION TOPIC

Specialists in This Field Cover Every Aspect of Subject The many aspects of the work of

visiting teachers was the subject for discussion at the meeting of the National Association of Visiting Teachers and Home and School Visitors in Bosaddresses, covering every phase of the subject, comprised the program. Miss Jane Culbert, staff executive of visiting teachers of the Public Education Association, New York City, presided.

Miss Elizabeth Hele of Boston, opened the meeting with a consideration of "The Visiting Teacher in High School Work." Ather addresses were: "An Experiment with First Grades."

"An Experiment with First Grades." by Miss Edith M. Everett. Philadelphia, Pa. "Types of Maladjusted School Children," by Jessie L. Louderback. New York City; "The Visiting Teacher in Connection with a Grading back. New York City; "The Visiting Teacher in Connection with a Grading Experiment," by Miss Emily B. Leonard, Red Bank. N. J.; "The Visiting Teacher in the Rural Community," by Miss Norma Tibbitts, former visiting teacher in Billings County, North Dakota; "The Value of an Exhibit," by Jessie Fenimore, Chicago, Ill.; and "Getting Community Co-operation." by NEW HAVEN. Conn., July 6—School teachers from all parts of Connecticut are gathering at Yale University this week for the interest board of education. Last year, when the Yale buildings were used for the first time, there were about 600 trachers present. This year there will be 1000 or more.

This year there will be 1000 or more.

The way. It should be prepared by the best talent in the association and its affiliated units, with the co-operation and its affiliated units, with the co-operation and its affiliated units, with the co-operation of all agencies. It should include the course of afford to give special attention to the principles and policies which would determine the character and outline of this larger educational program."

This year there will be 1000 or more.

This year there will be 1000 or more.

Immigrant Education Declared to Be Misplaced in Department of Labor

MEETS OPPOSITION

Putting itself on record in favor of having all immigrant education under. nublic school authority instead of under the United States Department of Labor, the Department of Immigrant Education of the National Education Association, meeting at the High School of Commerce on Louis Paiteur Avenue yesterday afternoon, passed a resolution which it will seek to have presented by the committee on resolutions of the National Edu-cation Association at the regular usiness meeting of that asse

tomorrow morning.

The resolution is aimed against that feature of the Johnson bill, now pending in Congress, which would place immigrant education under the jurisdiction of the United States Depart-ment of Labor. This bill appropriates money for immigrant education but gives the Department of Labor disributive powers.

The Department of Immigrant Edu-

cation of the National Education Association contends that the education of the immigrant is purely an educational affair and not one in which Labor is directly concerned.

The resolution reads:

The resolution reads:

The Department of Immigrant Education advocates strongly the establishment and maintenance of an educational organization adequate to deal with the problem of immigrant education in every state wherein the problem is found. The work should be conducted under public school authority and the Nation, the State, and the local community, all three, should share in the expense entailed. This department favors strongly federal legislation based upon this principle. Trained teachers, skilled leaders, financial support sufficient to furnish these are the impelling needs. These are the factors that must be supplied if the initial step in the Americanization process is ever to be taken. Intelligent citizenship is the goal. Public education has no more important obligation.

President is Re-elected At the annual election of officers William C. Smith, supervisor of immigrant education of the state depart-ment of education, New York, was reelected president. Miss Margaret J. Burnett, supervisor of immigrant classes for the State of Delaware was elected secretary, and Miss Lillian P.

Clark of the State Board of Education at Columbus, O., was elected treasurer. committee Miss Elizabeth Woodward of the New York State Board of Education; Miss Stella W. Jones, of the State Department of Education, Harrisburg, Pa.; Miss Mary I. O'Donnell, executive secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Ella Thorngate, supervisor of immigrant education for the Board of Education, of Omaha, Neb.; C. L. Hewitt of Syracuse, N. Y.; Thomas F. Power of Worcester, Mass.; Dr. A. E. Jenks of Minneapolis, Minn.; John J. Mahoney, suervisor of Americanization for the State of Massachusetts, and R. C. Deming, of Connecticut who was made

chairman. Albert Shiels of Teachers College, New York, addressing the depr said there must be a radical change in teaching the adult immigrant. Foris supported wholly by private gifts and managed by a board of trustees, including representatives of Harvard University, the Boston Athenæum, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology must be based on the needs of the

Gaps Found in Theory

adult.

Dr. Frank P. Graves, commissioner of education for the State of New York said:

of education for the State of New York said:

In this country we have embarked on a policy that is absolutely unique in the history of civilization, and have determined to give to each and every one all the training of whatever kind he can possibly utilize. We have done this deliberately, despite the gloomy predictions of all other nations, in the firm belief that it will not only produce the most pearly perfect development of the individual, but will best promote the welfare of society by enabling it to secure the benefit of all its human resources. Accordingly, we have come to hold that every one should be offered the training that will best suit his educational needs.

But there are striking gaps in our American theory when we come to deal with those past the compulsory age, whom, is contrast to the others, we may consider as "adults."

If there is any function of education that requires attention, it should be made possible to carry it out under public auspices. As a whole, every sort of adult education must be provided by evening or day classes by long or short courses, and through training adapted to the abilities, interests and needs of the person not now provided for in the public system. And this must be done, not at the expense of the training of children under 14, but through a separate and distinct appropriation for the purpose. Neither phase of our public education can be neglected.

EDUCATORS INVITED TO PEACE LUNCHEON

The executive committee of the World Peace Foundation, Boston, has extended invitations to members of the ton University this afternoon. Eight international relations committee of addresses, covering every phase of the National Education Association

BUOT TO BE RESTORED NEWBURYPORT, Mass. J. (Special)—The Commissioner of houses at Washington has orders restoring the North Jetty in Newburyport harbor, which discontinued March 24, 1922. Ticlion follows a request for the made by local fisherman through

SQUARE DEAL IS DEMANDED FOR MUSIC IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Growth and Value of Courses Emphasized - Proper Training of Teachers Essential to Good Results

"A square deal for music in the every other city of any size. It has public schools," was the plea of Dr.
John R. Kirk, president of the State
Teachers College at Kirksville, Mo..
The musical people must get after the in speaking before the Department of architects if we are to have good halls, Music Education of the National Edu- and teach them that 'audi' in 'auditocation Association at the Boston Mu- rium' doesn't mean 'can't hear!' seum of Fine Arts yesterday afternoon.

Dr. Kirk asked, and declared his opin-ion that music should receive much more time than even most music teachers advocate in both elementary and high schools the country over. The Revere High School Glee Club, composed of 20 high school boys, sang a number of songs for the meeting to illustrate the results of proper vocal training.

Record of Progress

to Washington, D. C., and was taken but this is generally too expensive about from school to school to hear the for school use. Next in usefulness is pupils sing, it was considered quite a novelty," he said. "But in 1915 I Power in Voice visited the schools over a large section of Utah, and found there finished choruses, showing the development and spread of the idea. Music will be taught eventually in all schools throughout the country, but this will

teaches music. Dr. Kirk referred especially to vocal teaching in schools, and stressed the need of proper preparation of teachers an essential elementary subject." Mr. should be trained specialists in this other branches of education, and very subject, he pointed out, and strongly soon no one not a graduate of a nor-advocated the method of supervision mal school will be allwed to teach in of singing even in the most remote the elementary schools of the State. schools "The teacher of music is not necessarily a good teacher of arithmetic, and vice-versa," he said "We must the music classes, and dealt especially realize that a person who is proficient with the value of music, as expressed in one subject may not be in another, in song, to the school children. in one subject may not be in another, and not try to find people who can

Experimental Method Employed

of Missouri, and of the experimental tent upon vocal expression work being conducted there in rural teaching. A model rural school was erected on the campus some years ago, he said, and rural children brought each day from some distance to attend. with the result that many improve-music by sight. But music is natur-ments in rural teaching were discov-ally a tone language, and children ered. Dr. Kirk also emphasized the should be taught first by imitation of need of suitable auditoriums in schools the sound itself. Sight reading should of the smaller towns and cities for be a gradual development and out-

"if it were not equally true of nearly indeed."

One declaration by Dr. Kirk which "Why should one educational sub-ject have preference over another?" was that he believed in "equal educa-forec also are members.

music for Maryland, who also addressed the meeting, declared that the most valuable musical instrument which a rural school can possess is "the correct speaking and singing voice of the teacher." "Nothing can take the place of this," he asserted, "but in its absence the next best thing, I believe, is the phonograph, of music in the elementary rural Next in value to the schoolroom is schools, and of the progress which has been made in this teaching during either as an automatic device or as recent years. "When, in 1897, I went an instrument to be played by hand;

Power in Voice "The æsthetic is the only part of edu-ation which is lasting," Mr. Gibson cation which is lasting." declared, and spoke of the power of the voice to teach and give ideas that can be acquired in no other way. "I believe this power cannot be overemnot come all at once, but gradually, believe this power cannot be overem-section by section, and I believe it phasized in this day when the motion will be many years before every school picture and the clavilux are laying so much stress upon visual education,

for this work. Teachers of music, Gibson stated. "We realize that teacheven in the elementary rural schools, ers must be well trained in this as in

Mr. Gibson spoke of the value of supervisors and helping teachers in and not try to find people who can "Music may be regarded in several teach all subjects with equally good ways," he said, "but I regard it chiefly as a language, which all may under-stand. All that is best in the past and the hope of the future, is bour Dr. Kirk told of the development of in the song of a nation, and racial and music in the State Teachers' College national unity depends to a large ex-

of the smaller towns and cities for singing and other exercises, and in this connection took the opportunity to condemn the acoustics of Mechanics Hall in Boston.

"I would not say this," he asserted, "I would not say this," he asserted, indeed," indeed,"

Driggs, author and lecturer of New York City at the meeting of the Department of Educational Publications at the State House, Boston, yesterday afternoon. Dr. Driggs spoke on "Keeping Pace With Nation-Wide Demands for Reorganization of Elemen-tary School Course of Study" and urged his audience to make an effort

In the frantic effort of book puber, Olive Jones, Cora Wilson Stewart, William C. Bagley, and Oscar T. Corson. Thomas W. Butcher was made chairman of a committee to study to a blizzard of books. It is a very in some measure, it has not already

done so.

How? you ask. Principally in three ways. First, by substituting reading for thinking; second, by smothering the curriculum with hurriedly written, time-wasting texts; third, by ping up burdens on the school budget till it breaks.

Waste of Effort And Funds

Waste of Effort And Funds
Much of the disrespect for books
comes from the books themselves. In
the race to keep up with recent
kaleidoscopic changes in education,
publishers have been pouring out a
multiplicity of "half-baked" books.
These thoughtlessly prepared, unteachable texts have been thrust upon the
schools to the distress of the teachers
and pupils alike. The result has been a
deplorable waste not only of teaching
and study effort, but of school funds.
In face of the serious financial and study effort, but of school funds.

In face of the serious financial stringency through which our schools are passing just now it is demanded that this question be faced fearlessly. To what extent is this stringency caused by wasteful methods in textbook

aking and book buying? Publishers, as well as teachers, are Chicago.

BETTER TEXTBOOKS
DEMAND OF AUTHOR

DEMAND OF AUTHOR

Dr. Driggs Says Political Pull
Rather Than Fitness Is
Selection Rule

The declaration that some textbooks are sold to municipalities merely with the intention of "milking the public" was made by Dr. Howard R. Driggs, author and lecturer of New

most vitally concerned in the answer to this question. They are even more deeply interested in the solution of another question which naturally springs out of the one just propounded: What preactical measures can be taken to prevent the production of ill-prepared, unteachable texts?

Textbooks we must have. Only the very best are good enough. It may be to get these we must still continue to go through the wasteful process of fiercely competitive selection which results too often not in "the survival of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest." but rather the selection of the survival of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest. "but rather the selection of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest. "but rather the selection of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest. "but rather the selection of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest. "but rather the selection of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest. "but rather the selection of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest. "but rather the selection of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest. "but rather the selection of the fittest." but rather the selection of the fittest. The fittest of the fittest

Textbook Requirements Camouflaged texts are hereby taboo-the real author's name must hereafter appear on the cover.

3. Duplication of subject matter

4. Authors are to be asked to sub-

5. Texts must be written in clear,

Seaver, manager, educational depart-ment, MacMillan Company, New York City, on "After-War Recovery in the Textbook Publishing Business," and Edgar D. Hellwegg, manager, educa-tional department, Doubleday, Page & Co., Garden City, N. Y., on "Unsafe Economies in Textbook Making." Discussions were led by Charles Swain Thomas, editor, educational depart-ment, Atlantic Monthly Press, Boston, and George W. Ohler, Chicago man-ager, University Publishing Company,

PAYSON SMITH'S LEADERSHIP CALLED BIG ASSET TO STATE

Mr. Crabtree Refers to Commissioner as Outstanding Figure in Educational Field

United States," asserts J. W. Crabtree, secretary of the National Education Training High School in Brooklyn needs and their outlook. In the discussed "The Classroom Teacher as hands of its present commissioner of a Factor in Educational Progress." education, Mr. Crabtree says Massachusetts can feel confident that the best in education will be given it, provided the public gives that intelligent and active support which any leader must have in order to attain the goal "Dr. Smith has always stood for the highest ideals and their practical application," said Mr. Crabtree.
"There is need of a larger educa-

tional program than has ever been made," he went on. "The National

"Dr. Payson Smith is one of the out- | measurements, intelligence tests and standing leaders of education in the other devices as their values are de-"It should utilize the film in edu-cation as commerce and society utilize Association, in reviewing educational radio. It should provide for a study of school buildings from the standpoint of use and long-time economy. It should make adequate provision for the development of a thoroughly trained, democratically organized teaching force. It should provide for a wise legislative policy in each state and in the nation.
"It should define as definitely as

possible the interest and the respon-sibility of locality, state and nation for maintaining educational enter-prises of various kinds and should made," he went on. "The National indicate measures and means for Education Association program points the way. It should be prepared by the best talent in the association and genuinely representative of the best its afflicted units with the construction.

THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Rare Gobelin Tapestries on Exhibition in Vienna

lection of the Hapsburgs, are Baldachin. now on exhibition in the Belvedere "The Adoration of the Magi" belongs
Palace in Vienna, and will remain to the Netherlands school. The artist now on exhibition in the Belvedere there during the summer months. is unknown but it was most probably They form part of a treasure which can be compared only to those in the of the sixteenth century. Royal Palace in Madrid and in the Gobelin Museum in Paris.

some 900 specimens, in 120 series, of presses in a simple, moderate-sized room at Schoenbrunn, the favorite ders also indicate that a third artist took part in the work, Bernaert von Joseph. Each tapestry is mounted on a single frame; the reason for tures for Emperor Charles V. on a single frame; the reason for tures for Emperor Charles V.

this being that in the Middle Ages
The baldachin is a particularly fine
the Gobelins were mostly used to or-specimen of the work done at Bruscorridors, and were taken on jourmore habitable in a stheir royal occupants. habitable in a short time for

German Film Market

NEW YORK, July 3 (Special Correspondence)-Where is the anti-German film panic of yesteryear? Scarcely 12 months ago there was a great to-do in Hollywood, Times Square, and cinema way stations. The Actors Equity was hurling its phalanxes upon Washington, demanding a tariff on foreign moving pictures that would be virtually prohibitive. The American Legion was spread in skirmish formation against exhibitors here and there who booked productions made in Germany. Producers were preparing to move their plants to Unter den Lin-Only the public remained relatively placid.

Today a great peace broods over the Equity, the producers continue grinding out miles of celluloid in their American factories, the Legion has beaten its bayonets into radio tools. The public remains placid as before

Meanwhile, along the curbstones of Broadway, weary-looking gentlemen in last year's hats, try to think up proached unsuccessfully. Scarcely a broker is to be found in the trade who has not from one to a score of prints on hand, willing to sell them for enough to replace the shoes he has worn out in trying to dispose of them. It's a depressing sight, all brought about by ignoring the ancient and honorable adage that one swallow does not make a summer.

There were, it is true, several birds. "Du Barry" burst upon the jaded eyes of movie habitués as a delightful novelty. Closely following came "Henry VIII" with Jannings' unctuous impersonation of the merry monarch. A hiatus ensued. "The Cabinet of Dr. Caligari" renewed the belief that there was something to these Germans, but when the accounts were east it developed that apparently more people had talked about it and wished it well than had paid to see it. Came 'The Golem," in a genre similar to "Caligari," and New York with its large Jewish population supported it long run, but as it moved west-it slumped. Several utter failward it slumped. ures followed, and then the third unequivocal German success, "Dan-Loves of Pharaoh" which promises well but has yet to meet the ultimate test, the reception through the country

Scattered over nearly two years there have been just these four big successes among the moving pictures imported from Germany, as against great numbers that have not even seen the light of the projection machine. There are scores in the New York customs, upon which the consignees will not even risk the cent-a-foot duty. To this condition two factors have contributed about equally.

The first is, that German films are made primarily for home consumption. As with American pictures, the export business is regarded as a by-product.
The German taste in entertainment the European taste for that matteris far from that of the American audiences. Horror is in great demand. It has been said by observers in this country that the screen has developed a taste for the violent, but the wildest imaginings of Griffith are tame and subdued beside the popular exhibitions

ficulty. Importers have lacked the Indeed, his romances must be, more faith in their own product to spend the money required to put their pictures into proper shape to be shown to American buyers. Titles are literally and badly translated. Scenes which would never be permitted by world in spite of his many interests. American censors are not deleted. His easy and fluent style, which is the most predominant feature to the casual spectator, who is not versed in the alchemy of editing and retitling.

Hard and retitling governmental work, remains one of the sun," this latest, will be discovered to be as Yet, even with careful editing, it is

'Pops" Program for Tonight Coronation March, from "The

Dance of the Communication of Toreador's Song from "Carmen

Bizet Prelude to "Die Meistersinger" Fantasia, "La Bohème"... Puccini Meditation from "Thais"... Massenet Cortège, from "Miada" Rimsky-Korsakow

Vienna, May 25
Special Correspondence
OME hundred or more Gobelin
tanestries from the famous coltapestries, from the famous coling the Land of Jordan," and a

"Rebecca at the Well," and "Abra-Museum in Paris.

Vienna collection includes Jordan," belong to the second quarter of the sixteenth century. The tapeslarge tapestries of the sixteenth, tries bear the mark of the Brussels manufactory and the monograms of turies. These were all stored in deal two famous weavers, Peter von Aalst and William Pannemaker. The bor-

nament the bare walls of rooms and sels in the sixteenth century. In the center Pluto and Persephone are enneys to make such places appear throned. Four medallions at the cormore habitable in a short time for ners represent the tour seasons. On the left hand column is the date, 1556.

tions the qualities desired by American patrons. In their historical or Slight in America misnamed "costume" productions, directors like Lubitsch are at their best. In stories of modern life, the idiom of social usage is so different from that of the United States that the result is a caviare flavor, not appreciated by the general.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corpor ation made heroic efforts to market a series of German moving pictures successfully, but has abandoned the project, and will import in future only one or two a year made by Lubitsch. First National is losing interest in them. These were the most successful importers. As a consequence, anyone overcome by a yearning to own a movie of his own can satisfy the desire by producing a small banknote on Times Square and whispering his desire to any passing breeze. His problem will then be to avoid the

Books and Bookmen

THE position of Sir Rider Haggard in letters is unique. His recently names of possible buyers of German published "The Virgin of the Sun" films who have not already been apmarks a career of more than 50 books, published "The Virgin of the Sun' all of which pleased a large audience Naturally he has had his detractors That old doggerel of protest which ends

Where the Rudyards cease from Kipling And the Haggards ride no more

is familiar to most readers. But it is quite unfair. Sir Rider Haggard has never posed as an exalted literary His aim has always been create a theme that would absorb the attention of his readers and he has to perfection a new type of fiction The luxuriance of his imagination has resulted in such sheer romance that his premises and locales must be accepted wholly at their face value. In other words, the reader must enter a new land, a mysterious land which is sometimes laid in the dark heart of Africa where the immortal queen, Ayesha-first known as She-rules a people that are not of this world. Sir Rider Haggard has created an entire world and done it in the most realistic manner. The reader undoubtedly knows while he is reading "She," for instance, that the whole thing is abpreposterous and impossible That completed the list of to wish that it might be true, that the same time, he will be bound to wish that it might be true, that there might be such a land and such people. And this is one of the tests of true romance—to arouse desire and sustained absorption in the reader. While Sir Rider Haggard is mani-

festly a romanticist, he is, at the same

time, a lawyer, a member of the Eng-lish Parliament and a political econo-mist who is regarded as an authority on immigration and agricultural problems. Since 1875, when a 19-year-old boy he went to South Africa as the of Sir H. Bulwer, Sir Rider Haggard has been connected, sometimes in more than one capacity, with the British Government. When he is not serving as master of the high court of the Transvaal, investigating the Salvation Army in the United States with a view to establishing its posts in South Africa, making reports of agricultural conditions in England, traveling about the world on a Dominion Royal Commission or serving on the Unemployed Labor Commission, Sir Rider Haggard spends his time farming and gardening on his estate in Norfolk. In other words, his life is an extremely varied and busy one and his wide range of knowledge Out of this has grown the other dif- and interests must aid in the realism his exceedingly practical mind. Per-haps one of the remarkable things about Sir Rider Haggard is the volume of work which he has given the engrossing a mystery romance as any hard to infuse into German produc-it does not rise above "She" and the Allan Quatermain stories.

Robert Frost, the first to hold the Fellowship of Creative Art at the University of Michigan, has given such satisfaction both to students and fac-ulty that, although the fellowship was established with the plan of appointing a different man each year, if desirable, and a representative of a different art, he is to return another year. The university is anxious to see the full fruition of various plans which Mr. Frost has initiated, and he is also of five productions will open Oct. 22. siad of the opportunity of carrying on the experiment further. He says: "I have some ideas for making it more successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that such a fellowship can be a local successful next year. I should like to prove that year is the fellowship can be a local successful next year.



success, because if it works here it will work all over the country—and I think that would be a good thing." One of his plans is to form all peoole interested in writing, into groups to meet at his house afternoons or evenings to read and talk. There would be no credit given for their work. As participation would be purely voluntary, only those really in-terested would attend. He also hopes to systematize the demands upon time and strength, to allow him more regu-

One of the successes was the Poets' Lecture Series, arranged with Mr. Frost's encouragement and advice These proved so popular that the hall originally planned to be used was in-adequate, and adjournment to the large Hill Auditorium was necessary. Thousands heard Padraic Colum, Carl Sandburg, Louis Untermeyer, Vachel Lindsay, and Amy Lowell. For the course the coming year, Mr. Frost has suggested Edwin Arlington Robinson, Witter Bynner, Sara Teasdale, Edna St. Vincent Millay, and Edgar Lee Masters. He also thinks it advisable to add a few of the best novelists to

lar time for creative work, of which he has been able to do little this year.

the list. Arthur Pound, the Michigan journal-ist, whose "The Iron Man in Industry"

has just been published, has gone

Post while Strunsky is in Europe.

New York to write editorials for the

+ + Miss Margaret Emerson Bailey, the Miss Margaret Emerson Bailey, the delightful talk on her personal ex-author of "The Value of Good Man-periences as an artist. She told the ners" (Doubleday), spoke not long ago children that when she began as a from the Newark Radio Broadcasting little girl to draw pictures that she Station, which is the powerful Westinghouse Station whose call letters
made evident to her, she said that are WJZ. Her subject was "How to noses became quite an obsession and be a Popular Hostess." The New York that in her profile drawings it was school for girls, with which Miss no uncommon thing to incorporate Bailey is connected, emphasizes in its several in the same portrait. She training the practice of courtesy. Miss also recalled that her houses were Emerson writes about other things besides good manners, as her many charming essays on New England ardens testify. gardens testify.

The raw, crude film is seen at its impeded apparently not at all by his man Hagedorn writes for the new William Penn's fundamentals of govworst, and, naturally, the faults are governmental work, remains one of addition of Lawrence Abbott's "Impresgovernmental work, remains one of edition of Lawrence Abbott's "Impressions of Theodore Roosevelt," he says: "The sin of being tedious—which the bolic rendering of an international late Barrett Wendell regarded as the understanding and amity, as a sudean of cardinal sins—was never preme manifestation of enlightenment, counted among Roosevelt's defects, typifying the end of warfare and except possibly by a none too sympa-thetic Congress listening to one of his presidential messages. He found life the kingdom of Unity by violence and vastly entertaining and was constantly the slaves of the earth driven forradiating those palpitations which are ward and upward by their slave effective assailants of boredom.

The Equity Players of New York in

Violet Oakley's Sketches for the Harrisburg Murals Exhibited

Special from Monitor Bureau NEW YORK, June 30-At the junc- (Legend of the Latch String). ture of Forty-Second Street and Fifth

for every age make a most inviting on the ship to America and his vision, retreat. Here, hung on the paneled walls, is a series of sketches and color prints of the mural paintings which the Philadelphia artist, Voilet Oakley, has made for the capitol building at Harrisburg, Pa. These decorations are in the Senate chamber and the Governor's received with the series of a nation's struggle for liberty has enabled her to seize the salient points.

In the introductory note which Her-vation of the Union" they represent upheld by a parliament of all civilized nations. The central panel is a symslavery. Two panels depict the armies of the earth striving together to take

> drivers. The historical incidents in this series

Little Sanctuary in the Wilderness

"The Founding of the State of Lib-Avenue, where the traffic tower blinks erty Spiritual" is the collective headits signals to an endless flow of vehi- ing for the decorations in the recepcles, where the crowds moving from tion room of the Governor. The atopposite sidewalks meet in a "Ladies" tempt to stop the new learning by Chain" of some gigantic lancers, there is to be found one of the quietest spots burning the books at Oxford in 1526, in the city. From the children's room in the city. From the children's room in the city. Prom the children's room in the lin the New York Public Library one for heresy in 1546 and her refusal to the stake a glow of understanding in the lin the New York Public Library one for heresy in 1546 and her refusal to the stake a glow of understanding in her refusal to the stake a glow of understanding in her refusal to the stake a glow of understanding in her refusal to the stake a glow of understanding in her refusal to the stake a glow of understanding in the city. looks out onto this congested cross-recant, Tyndal printing his transla-roads as from a central point of still-tion of the Bible into English at ness to a whirling circumference. Cologne in 1525, the smuggling of the Peace and quiet reign in this comfortably furnished room where the year, William Penn in the various children congregate; chairs and tables events of his student days at Oxford, of various sizes and books everywhere as a prisoner in the Tower of London, for every age make a most inviting on the ship to America and his vision,

Governor's room; designed in 1912, of its progress and co-ordinate them in her Harrison murals. The very breeziness and freshness of these Miss Oakley came to New York studies should make them particularly

"The Pageant of Fulfillment" Given in Los Gatos, California

SAN JOSE, Cal., June 25 (Special elements, and in addition the a correspondence)—"The Pageant of Promise. They till the soil, gat the harvest, replace war with paper of the pursuits and successfully out

SAN JOSE, Cal., June 25 (Special Correspondence)—"The Pageart of Fulfillment," written and directed by Wilbur Hall and enacted by the residents of the foothill community, was viewed by over 12,000 persons from all parts of the county when it was played for two consecutive nights at the Pageant Grounds in Los Gatos, Cal.

Wilbur Hell is one of a number of literary nobles who regard Los Gatos as home. Four years ago he wrote and directed the first Los Gatos pageant. Every June since that time, Los Gatos has invited the whole country to come and see what has become a real community undertaking—the annual pageant. This year it called for a cast of 300 men, women, and children. Everyone in the community appears to have some part in connection with these productions, either in the cast or in an executive capacity, Kathleen Norris, Ruth Comfort Mitcheli, Grace Hyde Trine, as well as the viblage banker, grocer, butcher, merchant, and "candlestick maker" participated in the stage action on Friday and Saturday nights, June 23 and 24.

The story of the pageant deals with the history of the

Musical News and Reviews

Recital Given by Phyllis Lett hours," starting at 2 p. m. and to 9 p. m., the crowds to be clear

Recital Given by Phyllis Lett
LONDON, June 10 (Special Correspondence)—Phyllis Lett gave one of her all too rare recitals at Wigmore Hall on June 7, and showed again what a lovely voice and what lovely grace in singing she possesses. To listen to her is to feel sure that no jarring note of any sort will break the harmony one enjoys. Her voice, a true contraito, makes one happy by its sound alone. Her style possesses warm, gracious dignity, her art is pure and refined.

But there are certain types of music to which she is less well adapted than to others, and it seemed a pity she should have included in her program songs requiring such gossamer sounds and delicately driven rhythms as Martin Shaw's "Palanquin Review".

mer sounds and delicately driven rhythms as Martin Shaw's "Palanquin Bearers" and "Cuckoo." She has scarcely sufficient lightness of touch or persistence of rhythm for them, and one would rather have heard her sing things of more powerful build. The group of songs by Giordani, Purbell, Blow, and Beethoven with which she started the recital suffed which she started the recital suited her far better. In the Beethoven ones,

in particular, her glorious voice seemed to flood the stern melodies as water a rock channel.

The two songs by Sir Hubert Parry,
"O World" and "The Blackbird," were a glow of understanding that lit an answering comprehension in her lisposer to interpret. Many people miss his idealism and lofty fervor because they never see beyond the surface re-serve of his style—reserve which often took the form of breezy cheepfulness. But Phyllis Lett passes this threshold in his music to its treasure of thought and feeling beyond. She obviously knows the real Parry tra-

Plans for Canadian National Exhibition

TORONTO, June 27 (Special Correspondence)-At the Canadian National Exhibition, Aug. 31 has been set when this exhibition of her prelimi- intelligible to children who love pic- aside as Music Day, and the Canadian nary studies was opened and gave a tures of kings and soldiers, flags and Bureau for the Advancement of Music tures of kings and soldiers, flags and frigates. Miss Oakley's student days met and discussed arrangements for were in New York, Philadelphia, and this day. Roving bands of old-fash-look be seen in many public and private buildings, and she has a long list of vehicles; wandering bands and minprizes and medals to her credit from strels; a musical carnival on Lake public exhibitions. She is also an Ontario, which borders on the exhibi-Associate of the National Academy of tion grounds, in which aquatic clubs Design.

A. F. | will take part; a series of "musical

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ther six years' painstaking research and editorial work, we are pleased to announce the rly completion of an entirely new work, built upon the enduring foundations of Mr. rned's universally endorsed historical reference work. This new compilation is much one comprehensive and is up-to-date in every respect. It includes, in the exact words thousands of most authoritative writers, the history of practically everything that has ided up the life of mankind. Its complete interwoven index insures almost ingant cessibility of any desired subject or topic, while its unique cross-reference system elimites repetition. All sources are exactly cited and further guidance is given to books the rose in those quoted from. Thus, the work is not only world history, but is the key history, histories and historians. Indeed it is a library of history and an expert

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O FLOWER that grows has ever seriously disputed the position of the rose as queen of the fioral kingdom. Its appeal is universal, while its combination of odor. form and color leaves it without a peer. It is not surprising, therefore, that the rose has taken versal, while its combination of odor. Torm and color leaves it without a peer. It is not surprising, therefore, that the rose has taken a leading part in the horticultural development of America. There have been rose gardens here for generations. The oldest garden now in existence is believed to be on the Van Courtlandt Manor at Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y. This garden, still lovely and prosperous, was established more than 100 years ago. In it are enormous plants that in June are covered, when the covered and unattended to the proposal of the President, when the music as she sings or plays and prosperous, was established more than 100 years ago. In it are enormous plants that in June are covered.

In the Versatile Daughter

As the hour approaches 4, the time for the start of the first division, the men take their places in the shell, launched at the College Barge, and Will not easily be surpassed. Radiance, My Maryland and White for the start of the first division, the men take their places in the shell, launched at the College Barge, and Will not easily be surpassed. Radiance, My Maryland and White men take their places in the shell, launched at the College Barge, and the nose of tile fragile craft properly, and then the cox shouts his "Come in her music as she sees if he nose of tile fragile craft properly, and as the life she would be miserable, and then the cox shouts his "Come in her music as she sees if he nose of tile fragile craft properly, and as the life she would be miserable, and then the cox shouts his "Come in her garden and the first division, the men take their places in the shell, launched at the College Barge, and the nose of tile fragile craft properly, and as the life she would be miserable, and then the cox shouts his "Come in her garden and the greenen and will not easily be surpassed.

M. H. Walsh of Woods Hole, Ma

have been put on a systematic basis by the American Rose Society, which Years ago she set out to explore parts of British Columbia which at the time no white woman, and very was organized in New York in 1899, and which has constantly grown in numbers and importance until it now has nearly 2000 members. few white men, had approached. The railroad now goes through the district, but at that time it was a case

Five Test Gardens

Test gardens for roses have been men and twelve horses. As color and established under the direction of music are the chief factors in her this society, and have already grown life, she had glorious experiences of this society, and have already grown to great importance in spreading knowledge of the newer roses which are constantly being given to the world. These test gardens are at Hartford, Conn., Washington, Minneapolis, Cornell University, and Portland. Ore. Not less than five plants of the different varieties are grown in each garden under conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the social conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the social conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the social conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the social conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the social conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the social conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the social conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the social conditions which make their comparison of the conditions which make their comparison of the conditions which make their comparison of the conditions which make their comparison readily undertaken. make their comparison readily undertaken, and committees from the society make an annual inspection. In this way the characteristics and the value of the different roses can be passed upon and made public in an authoritative way.

The great rose garden at Hartford is maintained in connection with the municipal garden which was established in that city in 4904 by Thomas

lished in that city in 4904 by Thomas Wirth, and which has made the city famous wherever flower lovers gather. Hundreds of thousands of people have visited this municipal garden, one of the city's greatest advertising features. It is estimated that \$5,000 people come to the garden every year. ple come to the garden every year, attracted by the roses and the flowers.

Doubtless the garden at Washington work called "Steel."

visited by the greatest number of opple. This garden, which was estaboled about six years ago, has a very the rare privilege of singing, with her large collection, and is especially rich in the creations of Dr. W. Van Fieet, who originated many of the best-known American climbers. Here thousands of beautiful roses are to be seen growing under the most favorable conditions and offering an unrivaled op-portunity to select the very best. This garden is carried on in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture.

The Rose City

The rose test garden at Portland. Ore., came as a matter of course because that city has become more closely associated with roses than any other municipality in America. Favored by climatic conditions not to be found anywhere in the east, roses grow in Portland with astonishing luxurfance, and every year the city has a great rose festival which draws thousands of visitors. In Portland it has even been proposed to in-troduce rose growing into the public schools. The test garden there is a affair; conducted by the Bureau of Parks.

Although the garden itself is com-paratively new, Portland has had a rose society for more than 30 years. Last year to the new rose, Mrs. George C. Thomas, originated by a famous, rose grower in Philadelphia, was given the gold medal of the City of Portland for the best climbing rose, and a silver for the best rose produced by an ama teur. This was the result of tests made in the Portland garden. Incidentally this same rose received the gold medal of the American Rose

There is no place in the country where the value of roses can be judged better than in Portland, so that the test garden there is expected to prove of special importance in years to come. Portland, without question, is well entitled to its claim of being the premier rose city, for by actual count. it contains 22,000 rose gardens. There is a three-mile rose way leading to the Columbia River highway, which is being developed by such organizations as the Rotary Club, the Kiwanis Club and the Progressive Business Men's

Syracuse, N. Y., June 15 and 16, and was in many ways a notable event. Chief among the hosts was Rev. E. M. Mills, D.D., a garden enthusiast, who has organized a string of rose societies across the State of New York. Carely as a result of his efforts society made a tour of the near-by been established. The members of the society made a tour of the near-by David M. Dunning in Auburn. Here they found a specimen of the white rose, Frau Karl Druschki, with a trunk 10 feet high and as large as a main's write. At the garden of Charles J. Ferrin, whose home on the banks of the members of the spring of 1919, West Grove, Pa.

The American Rose Annual, and all members receive annually a copy of the "American Rose Annual," being the constantly a rose of delightful rose gardens have been established. The members of the spring of 1919, when it was planted, which now is the beautiful Owasco Lake is called ers, amateurs as well as professionals, and all members receive annually a copy of the "American Rose Annual," being the rose and containing in Chieffen Rose Annual, and the proved a revelation of what can be done with roses. This plot of ground, 70x300 feet, was fabsolutely of the members of the spring of 1919, when it was planted, Now it holds a reputation for hundred the complex of the mem who have been most active. The American Box Annual in popularizing the rose and in creation of an over-blooming inher form. American Box of an over-blooming of all members receive annually a copy of the "American Rose Annual," the formation to be found nowhere else. It is an interesting fact that many of the men who have been most active. Some of the best roses now in garden cutture, the best known have come from the constantly in flower from June to May of all, was for years connected with the service of American Box of Melidian Complex of the men who have been amateurs. When the service of American Box of Melidian Complex of the men who have been amateurs. Some of the best roses now in garden cutture, the best known of all, was for y

and slightly beyond the full course in the garden and the greenhouses,

and prosperous, was established more than 100 years ago. In it are enormous plants that in June are covered with myriads of old time damask roses, with centifolia roses and with the curious York and Lancashire roses, mingling red and white.

Rose growing and rose showing have been put on a systematic basis by the American Rose Society, which the care of the Mireless Society of London.

Years ago she set out to explore by the American Rose Society, which she was established more than 100 years ago. In it are enormous plants that in June are covered case on the proposal of the President, in all she sings or plays the sum of the President, in all she sings or plays the sum of the President, in all she sings or plays the sum of the President, in all she sings or plays the sum of the proposal of the President, in all she sings or plays the sum of the proposal of the President, in all she sings or plays the visualizes whatever the music represents or suggests to her. How true to life she desfres to be is seen in the with the tow-path by a procession of "runners," armed by a procession of "runners," immediate favor.

The Newer California Roses

It is natural that roses should be especially floriferous in California, and equally natural that enterprising on municipal rose gardens wherever california horticulturists should begin established that many other cities producing new varieties. Several of the newer California roses will thrive reasonably well in the east. Los being made at one of the New Bed-ford Mass, parks this year, and the

clambers over thousands of homes and American Rose Society will see ful-grows with the greatest luxuriance, filled its hopes of "a rose for every and Fortune's Double Yellow in fa-bome, a bush for every garden."

older ones to retain theirs in respect for their age and long period of service. The significance of this action

lies in the fact that the queue is the sign of supremacy of the Manchu over the Chinese, and that for a Manchu

emperor to cut off his queue amounts

to virtual recognition of the downfall

of the Manchus as separate and dis-

tinct from Chinese.
When the founders of the Ching

Dynasty, the house of the Manchu em-

is the last descendant, conquered

China in 1644 they found that the Chi-

perors of China of which Hsuan Tung

to become a permanent feature. It was held in front of the Governor's was held in front of the Governor's house, and 3000 rose plants were distributed among the school children. Capitol Square was thronged with children early in the morning, all enger for the flowers. The roses were Pink Radiance and Red Radiance, which thrive especially well in Virginia. Prizes were offered for the best flowers grown from these plants, and in October the awards were made as an event of the state fair. Some remarkable blooms were shown by the children and the judges expressed their surprise at the quality of the flowers offered. Many people are finding that a way to reach the hearts of children is through gardens and flowers.

Canada as well as the United States has taken most kindly to the rose. In ontario particularly many fine gardens are growing, and some very good roses have been developed by Canadian bybridizers. Many Canadians have a membership in the Rose Society.

So favorable have been the reports on municipal rose gardens wherever established that many other cities. house, and 3000 rose plants were dis-tributed among the school children.

producing new varieties. Several of the newer California roses will thrive reasonably well in the east. Los being made at one of the New Bed-ford, Mass., parks this year, and the usually brilliant rose.

Duchesse de Brabant is the rose which is seen all over southern Caliestablishing in the Arboretum grounds usually brilliant rose.

Duchesse de Brabant is the rose which is seen all over southern California, and the one which comes nearest producing a continuous crop of blooms. The beautiful Gold of Ophir It seems quite likely that in time the land made beautiful.

American Post Continuous the same round hand as that used in the same round hand as that used in the same round hand sixth, modified and made beautiful.

form of wearing the hair.

The significance of the young Emperor's cutting off his queue has caused

a certain amount of interest among the Chinese, who think that it may merely

be a further sign of the modern tend-

cises over the Manchu Court, which is

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plements found in northern Europe were made in Ireland.

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and made beautiful.

The Book of Durrow contains the four Gospels in the Vulgate, an explanation of Hebrew names, Eusebian Canons, Epistle of St. Jerome to Damasus, Bishop of Rome, and the "Breves Causæ" or Summaries of the Carnele Head of the Manchu Dynasty Cuts

Off His Queue, to China's Surprise

A PECULIARLY interesting announcement appeared in the Chinese press during the early days of the Civil War to the effect that Hsuan Tung, the young former Emperor of the Ching Dynasty, had cut off his queue. He is reported to have taken this action in spite of the protests of the women of the royal family who supposedly control his destiny, and furthermore to have ordered 100 of the court enunchs to follow his example, allowing the older ones is retain theirs in years.

actly like a horse's hoof. At all events entered on a paper fly-leaf. The book the queue has for long been a dis-tinctively Manchu and not Chinese Reformation and early in the seventeenth dentury was collated by Archbishop Ussher and presented to Trinity College, Dublin by its Vice-Chancellor, Henry Jones, Bishop of Clogher, 1645-61, and translated to Meath in 1661.

be a further sign of the modern tend-encies of the throneless representative of the emperors of China, or that it may have some political significance in view of the many reports that Chang Tso-lin would like to restore the mon-

Tso-lin would like to the same of the chinese by endeavoring to show them that he wishes to rule not as a Manchu and representative of the conquering dynasty, but as a Chinese. There is little chance, however, that the boy little chance, however, that the boy Mycliffe's Bible and many other interesting old manuscripts.



Photograph () Arnold Genthe

Miss Florence Parbury

even when he is in the close prox-imity. On one occasion she was sitting under the walnut trees, as she imagined, far away from anyone except her own small party. She had a guitar and started singing to her own accompaniment, when within a few minutes no less than 70 natives ap-

then, having discovered that the iron must be brought to the coal and not

result that she wrote a fine orchestral

it is necessary to sing in slow har-

monies which are manifolded in a remarkable way.

Singing in Kashmir

It was in Kashmir, too, that she dis-

covered the invisibility of the native

peared. They asked to be allowed to join in the concert. One of their own items was a "national song," which on being translated into English proved to be a part, and not an unsubstantial part. for it was of considerable length, of Thomas Moore's

subject which she called "Elysium" and which has been played a number of timse on both sides of the Atlantic. Her love of travel Miss Parbury

seems to acquire from her paternal grandfather, the Hon. Sir John Parbury, a puisne judge in India, who was one of the first party to take the overland route from Calcutta to Europe and also one of the earliest to suggest and also one of the earliest to suggest a canal where now the Suez Canal exists. Sir John Parbury was also a friend of Sir Richard Burton and wrote a book on Egypt which was regarded by the translator of "The Arabian Nights" as the most authoritative of its down tative of its day.

An Aeroplane for Pleasure

Miss Parbury was one of the first people outside those who were experimenting with them to travel in an aeroplane. She took out a pilot's

does Florence Parbury. Yet her love of the simple life carries her into worlds unknown to society and makes

nese did not wear queues, contrary to the long-established custom of the Manchus. As a mark of the subjec-

as the five-minute and minute guns boom. The boatmen carefully shove their charges into the stream clear of way downstream. To the left for a quarter of a mile the bank is lined with resplendent barges, where the privileged are seated shove, sheltered by bright awnings, and below are dressing rooms and a miniature lounge for serving refreshments. Close alongs is ale are the floats from which the shells put off for the race.

Along the bank to the right of the visitor standing on the bridge runs the Old Tow-path, now thronged with townsfolk, while beyond on the same side is the home of the Oxford University Boat Club, a red course flag flying from its, high staff. Here the river takes it first bend to the right, then comes a straight-away along the "Greener," and "mally that sharp twist to the right again, known as the Gut, which is much dreaded by coxswains as the scene of many a "three". It is an an and the crew. There is hardly a sound as in more or less harmonious chorus one hears the muffled, tense count—10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1—and then, depending on the accuracy of the count, comes the double r port of the starting gun. Oars grip the water in a rush to get the boat moving, and soon pistol shots begin to crack, not indiscriminately but according to plan. One shot indicates to the oarsmen in the pursuing boat that the prey is within half a length; two, a quarter of a length; three, a final few feet, and a fusilade, the imminent "bump." If a "bump" occurs, the race is finished for the boats concerned. They ease and draw out of the way of those behind as quickly as possible.

The close of the race is greeted with hoarse cries of "Well rowed, Balliol" or Corpus or Magdalen as the case of the prevent of the suppression of the suppression of the suppression.

Club.

The American Rose Society has been planning a pilgrimage to Portland, and the date was set at first for this year. Now, however, it has been postponed until next spring, when, it is expected, rose growers from all over the United States will make a trip to the Pacific Coast.

Meeting in Syracuse

This year's annual meeting of the American Rose Society was held at specific and so a companie to took out a pilot's swains as the scene of many a certificate, but does not now fly except as a passenger. Nevertheless she has traveled in, and flown, many types of machine, and is at the present time the owner—one of the few women who are so for their own pleasure and use—of an aeroplane.

Kind as nature has been to her in the matter of voice it is rather in the feeling she has for the music that her singing is so acceptable. She is a growing to correct or corpus or Magdalen as the case "bump." It is approximately half-way on the rowing course. After two the bank, who quickly complete the or three more swings, all less difficult than the Gut, one comes to the first anchored punt marking the start town of the division. This crew will row as uttable reception for the boat house to prepare the division. This crew will row as uttable reception for the boat house to prepare the division. This crew will row as uttable reception for the boat the full course. Then the feeling she has for the music that her twelve other stations, the last or bottlength of the vandance of the last or bottl

Guardian Angel she touches the lower but very actual matters of dolls and on the boat scarcely a length and a sugar plums.

In the shell, who wait tensely, eyes tion of the Chinese to Manchu rule on the boat scarcely a length and a these conquerors compelled all Chinese to adopt the queue. The rule was stringently enforced and through-Watches are closely synchronized out China the queue was worn until it cises over the Manchu Court, which is became indelibly associated with the maintained with only a shadow of its common carefully shove the became in the eyes of all foreigners former glory but with every pretense of keying align the splandor and mag. and became popular even among the Chinese themselves, who forgot its original significance as a mark of the control of the royal family of the roy

"Lalla Rookh"!

As everything she does, and particularly her music and painting, is essentially self-expression, she could not fail to have many beautiful sketches of the Kashmir, which with a connecting narrative she published in a sumptuous volume entitled "An Emerald Set in Pearls," and she also

Worlds unknown to society and makes her investigate, primitive conditions. Her one ambition, which, however, entails many others, is to make the world better and happier.

Worlds unknown to society and makes her investigate, primitive conditions. Her one ambition, which, however, entails many others, is to make the world better and happier.

Worlds unknown to society and makes her investigate, primitive conditions. Her one ambition, which, however, entails many others, is to make the onds, and then with only ten seconds to spare, the counting commences. Owing to the distance between the boats, and the number of tween the boats, and the number of tween the boats, and the number of the Republic and the over-unences. Owing to the distance between the boats, and the number of tween the boats, and the number of tween the boats, and the number of the Republic and the over-unificant boats, and the number of the Republic and the over-uniform series of preliminary commands is impossible, so in regard to the wearing of the queue deeming it no longer a popular over a mong the Chinese in the eyes of all tolegate and became popular even among the Chinese themselves, who forgot its original significance as a mark of policial bondage. With the establish-he has given China. Her one ambition, which, however, entails many others, is to make the counting commences. Owing to the distance better of the Republic and the over-unificant providence of the royal family of China. The Part of the Pullsh School of the Republic and the over-unificant providence of the royal family of China. The Part of the Pullsh School of the Republic and the over-unificant providence of the royal family of the cities of the royal family of China. The Part of t The visitor stands on Folly Bridge, at the foot of the High School, Oxford, Below him the River Isis winds its way downstream. To the left for a quarter of a mile the bank is lined quarter of a mile the bank is lined quarter of a mile the bank is lined as in more or less harmonious chorus

Ilminary commands is impossible, so in regard to the wearing of the queue were naturally done away with and in the cities queues were widely cut off. Throughout the country, however, the queue is still worn.

The visitor stands on Folly Bridge, each boat has a man on shore who approximates the number of seconds to the cities queues were widely cut off. Throughout the country, however, the country of the cities queues were widely cut off. Throughout the country, however, the country of the cities queues were widely cut off. Throughout the country, however, the country of the cities queues were widely cut off. the royal household have kept their Walk Over 290 Yonge St.

Flowers. Buy of

Beautiful Suits, Coats, Hats Lovely Blouses, Dresses, Skirts "A Bright Spot of the Town" Belsworth

SOUTH BEND, IND.

Walk-Over Shoes for Men & Women Mail orders filled BOOT SHOP TORONTO

Announced with the greatest stocks in years, and prices which reveal themselves as the lowest in years—this Lines sale stands ready to supply every household in this section with the really desirable kinds of Imported Lines—the kinds which have made our Lines store long MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK 383-387 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.



The dictionary tells us that a habit is a fixed or estab-lished custom. We all admire people with good habits. The customers of this bank have learned the value of good

Saving money is a habit and a very practical too. It mean so much

after years. When you are passing the bank today, stop in! We'd like to have you know more about how we can help you acquire the habit of saving money for

MASSACHUSETTS Trust Company

"The Friendly Bank" Main Bank Franklin and Federal Street

HOUSEHOLD

Summer Home Equipment of Paper tionally known manufacturer of this product has found it expedient to bring out a better grade than has ever been offered before, and to cease man-

for the annual change of residence from the city to the country, the seashore, or the mountains the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the way of household furnishings and the manufacturers of paper novelties, in the manufacturers of paper novelties novelties novelti equipment, offer something new in labor-saving devices. The current season brings several offerings, worthy of consideration.

Every camper and sojourner in summer resorts is familiar with paper napkins, towels, doilies and dishes, but this year paper has become not only a fabric of convenience, but a decorative substitute for damasks and hangings. The housekeeper who wants to reduce the summer househangings. work to a minimum may be provided with large paper tablecloths, paper bedspreads, paper for window draperies and paper hangings for doors, paper handkerchiefs, paper picture frames, paper lamp shades of all sizes. decorated crêpe paper in white and colors for bureau scarves, paper tray covers, paper picture frames, conveniences woven of paper rope (which we have described in a previous article), wax-coated paper jars with lids in pint, quart, and two-quart sizes in which to keep clean and dry such articles as salt, sugar, breakfast foods, and other things that dampness affects, as well as paper plates, spoons, forks, cups, serving dishes, straws for iced drinks, napkins, doilies, towels, and so forth. The array is almost

Improvements in Paper Articles

Improvements are continually being made in the quality of the paper, domestic crêpe paper showing the greatest improvement. In buying paper for household uses it is advisable to buy the best quality obtainable, with the possible exception of paper that is to go into articles to be used only on one occasion. The best quality costs very little more than the cheaper grades,

It is impossible to describe the quality of the paper articles listed below. For instance, who could imagine, who has not seen them, that paper handkerchiefs could be made that can honestly be described as softer than linen? The advertiser's phrase—Here are a few delicious recipes for "must be seen to be appreciated"—can be used appropriately here. These handkerchiefs come in the 12-inch size, and are packed by the hundred in dust-proof glassine envelopes. They sell for 45 cents per hundred. The only paper to which these handkerchiefs can be compared is the paper padding often used between layers of candy in boxes that are packed for shipment. This padding is made of several thicknesses of a similar paper to that used for handkerchiefs, and closely resembles cotton. It is, in fact, made of cotton linters, and is absorbent and soft. These paper Dissolve 2 cupfuls of sugar in 1 handkerchiefs are as efficient as linen quart of milk. Slowly add the juice towels for removing cold cream. In fact, the resourceful housewife will Use 3 parts of ice to 1 of salt. find many uses for this quality of Fruit Milk Sherbet

The new damask-like tablecloths are made of this quality of paper, but are much thicker, heavier, and stronger than the handkerchiefs. They are made in plain white, with damask white, or with floral and special-day designs in colors. These tablecloths come in various shapes and sizes, and are round, square, and oblong.

The 60-inch round damask-paper cover with scalloped edge costs 25 cents, each cover being sold with the protection of a glassine envelope. A juice Cool an half dozen round covers, packed in a freezer 2 hours. box, cost \$2.75. The size 36 inches square costs 15 cents, or \$1.50 for a box of 12. These are especially nice Dissolve 6 ounces of chocolate in a to use when serving refreshments on small quantity of milk. With it mix 53 by 84 inch size costs 25 cents each, verized sugar, 4 eggs. Place on the or \$2.50 a dozen, and the largest size, fire and stir until it begins to thicken. of old furniture that she wanted to a grandfather clock but smaller and

Paper Bedspreads

For use as bedspreads the 63 by 84 inch tablecloth is invaluable. These last surprisingly long, especially if they are taken off the beds at night, or turned back over the foot of the hed when it is occupied. The paper is quite heavy and strong in the larger covers, and absorbent enough to protect the bedding from damp air at the seashore. If a bedspread long enough to turn back over the pillows is desired, the 63 by 108 inch size of table-

nies-all may be cut from scraps that net crown.

All-white is distinctly practical for

little children's clothes, since stains and grime may be removed without

duced. Square bib-jokes of the most

are not much work to make.

Smart Details for Children's Clothes

N MAKING attractive clothes for too large for baby bonnets of the con

need be wasted. The half a yard of braid is carefully sewed on in any

sheer organdy-pink, blue or yellow- design that pleases the mother, sim-

will be ample for deep hem, collar ple if time is limited, elaborate if time

of white organdy left from one frock round the net piece, while knots of

will make crisp, dainty cuffs and col- delicate-colored silk flowers mark the lar for other dresses. place where the ribbon ties join the Odd-shaped pieces of white or col- main part of the hat. The frills them-

ored goods, left after rompers or selves may be of soft plaited georg-

frocks have been cut out, will often ette or crepe chiffon, or they may be prove just right for the animal-pattern of organdy, whichever kind best suits

oockets that so delight small people, the individual child. A lining of thin ong-necked ducks, perky-eared bun- white silk should be placed inside the

seem useless for any of the main For "every day," little sunbonnets

fear of fading. Yet many children look tion must be made of the lovely socks better when a bit of color is intro- that can be made with little work.

becoming color, and little cuffs em- chosen. White silk is prettiest for this

broidered to match the yokes, may be particular kind of socks. The very

made to button on the white frocks edge of the turn-over is stitched with

or rompers-and, of course colored the baby's pet color, the stitch used

belts and sashes are easily run being that ordinarily found on a rolled-

These little bib-yokes are really sign is embroidered on the turn-over. smart, and except for the buttonholes. The result is a really charming little

coming way.

cuffs and sash loops, while the bits is not a consideration. Frills sur-

small children, literally every scrap ventional type, little bonnet-hats made

pasted into place. The paper will be colors, and in 26 designs, some of found to hang in graceful folds, and one set of paper draperies, if properly taken care of, will last for the whole summer season.

The demand for a high-grade crepe paper has been so great that a nafold, or \$2.75 a dozen.

Frozen Dainties by an Easy Method

Frozen Dainties by an Easy Method

Read warm weather dessert and refreshing than the frozen dainty, but the busy housewife hesitates to add to her duties the tiresome task of turning a freezer. Preparing the frozen dessert is made

Trozen Dainties by an Easy Method red and when to sow. Although some of the annuals and biennials seed themselves, most of them have to be carried over until spring. Cut all flower heads not wanted for seed as soon as they fade, to prevent going to seed. This prolongs blooming, and also keeps the garden neat and trim. paring the frozen dessert is made easy when one has a vacuum freezer. The ice compartment is packed with ice and rock salt, the food compartment with the prepared mixture. Then, after fastening the cover and inverting the freezer, this automatic aid to the housewife is left to finish the work by itself. Ice cream can be frozen in 45 minutes; yet, if one wishes to prepare the dessert early in the day, this is possible with vacuum freezer as it will retain its frozen state eight hours or longer without replenishing ice and salt.

Any dessert that can be frozen in an ordinary freezer will be equally delicious when prepared in the vacuum freezer. The simplest of frozen dainties is the fruit ice. Its ingredients are definite proportions of sugar sirup and fruit juices. Sherbets are fruit ices to which gelatine or beaten egg-white is added. A frappe is water ice frozen to the consistency of mush.
Plain ice cream is the foundation of all flavored varieties, If one is so fortunate as to have a surplus of cream, parfaits and mousses should be enjoyed as well as the plainer dishes. A parfait may be defined as a plain ice cream, flavored, and with whipped cream folded in before packing.

Peach Ice

Make a sirup by boiling water with sugar, using half as much water as sugar. Use 1½ cupfuls of canned peaches, 3 tablespoonfuls of lemon juice, 2½ cupfuls of water, ¾ of a cupful of sirup. Rub the peaches through a sieve and combine with lemon juice, sirup and water, cold, pour into the freezer and allow to ripen 21/2 hours. Use 3 parts of ice to 1 part of salt in packing.

Lemon Milk Sherbet

of 3 lemons. Allow to ripen 1 hour

Prepare ½ envelope of gelatin by soaking in a small amount of milk for 5 minutes, and then dissolving by standing in a pan of hot water. Add 3 cupfuls of milk. When partly frozen add 1 banana cut into small pieces and the juice of 1 lemon and 1 orange in which 1½ cupfuls of sugar have been dissolved. Complete freezing.

Grape-Orange Frappé

Boil 4 cupfuls of water with 2 cupfuls of sugar 10 minutes. Remove from fire and add 1½ cupfuls of orange juice and 1½ cupfuls of grape juice. Cool and allow to stand in

Chocolate Ice Cream

olding card tables in the garden. The 3 pints of cream, 12 ounces of pulfreezing. Use equal parts of salt and ice for packing.

Maple Parfait

Beat 4 eggs slightly and slowly pour on 1 cupful of hot maple sirup. Cook the mixture until it thickens. When cool, add 1 pint of cream beaten stiff. Pour into freezer and allow to stiff. ripen for 45 minutes. Use equal parts of ice and salt in packing as for ice

Pineapple and Orange Mousse

from fine white net and miniature

To go from head to foot in the dis-cussion of little folks' apparel, men-

Socks with a narrow turn-down are

edge handkerchief. Then a simple de-

The Garden in Mid-Summer

THE true gardener enjoys saving his own seed. Of course, the bees often trick him by cross-fertilizing, so that he is surprised by a result he did not expect; but that is all part of the game.

So, when you find a particularly fine flower in the garden, just mark it with a string; and if you want to be sure of the color, a string of the same hue. As soon as the seed is ripe, gather carefully, and either plant at once (as is advisable with certain perennials) or put in small envelopes plainly marked with name, color, date gathered and when to sow. Although some of the annuals and biennials seed themselves, most of them have to be carried over until spring.

get well established before cold weather.

While on the subject of tris it is well to decide on the new varieties for succession of bloom of this most astring factory flower during next season. It can be chosen so at to last a number of months. The exquisite Iris pumila, from four to eight inches high, starts in April, the Iris cristata, another lovely dwarf, comes in May, quickly followed by the intermediates, then the germanics, which will not be gone when the siberica appears, and then in July, usually, the wonderful tall Japanese. A new variety, the Mrs. Alan Gray, is recommended by one grower for bloom in autumn.

Iris seed, when ripe, ehould be put. flower in the garden, just mark it with a string; and if you want to be sure of the color, a string of the same hue. As soon as the seed is ripe, gather

M a boiled custard forms the basis and trim.

Varieties of Iris

Iris it is advisable to lift and transplant soon after flowering. However whipped solid, and you will have a I have had quite satisfactory results fine-grained and more "velvety" ice in lovely blooms from plantings made quite late in the autumn: But it is desirable to give the rhizomes time to

A Vender of Antiques

A ISS HELEN WOOLLAN and instance, at present there is a great dealers in antiques, a fascinating oc- plers." cupation which is attracting many women in these days.

of an ice cream, prepare it 24 hours

before freezing and let it stand on the

cream than can be obtained in any

ice to ripen; then add the cream,

her sister were the pioneers demand for useful pieces of furniture of all kinds, also for silhouettes and pictures on glass, and for old sam-



An Antique Mirror, Decorated With Quaint Needlework

out all that we could, and we used to go to the museums to study. The curators were kind when they saw that we were really in earnest and thoroughly interested, which you need

to be to succeed. "I am always as willing to take a hint as to give one, and all the people whom I met in the business seemed to have something to tell. The commercial point of view as to what things are worth is secondary; the interest lies in their beauty and rocloth is recommended.

Dissolve 1 teaspoonful of powdered mance, where they came from, how plain or patterned crepe paper, and the juice of 5 oranges and 1 lemon and their owners, sometimes, for a great number of years."

An Ideal Setting

After many years spent in Brook Street, Miss Woollan is now established in a quaint old London house, called Queen Anne's House, in Duke's of material can be used—nothing from fine white net and miniature Lane, Church Street, Kensington, for-soutache braid are delightful. The Lane, Church Street, Kensington, for-soutache braid are delightful. merly the residence of Queen Anne's forms a most appropriate setting for

said sue, was an oval needlework miniature of Charles I. It was done in the finest silk stitchery and the monarch's locks looked as though they must be of real hair. There are parts of children's clothes.

The very small scraps should be pressed smooth and flat, put away in a special box to await their turn at service in some picturesque applifew such pictures in existence, and this example was better than the one in the South Kensington Museum. It was said to have been given by the King himself to the original owner in 1638, and had been kept by his descendants ever since in a cabinet, which once belonged to the King, and which came into my possession at the same time as the miniature." Another relic to which romance at-

taches itself has recently come to Queen Anne's House. It is an Italian armourer's chest, with carving in bas-relief, and lined with camphor wood; it is what is known as an Armada chest, as it is thought that it may have reached England with the Span-

Fashions in Antiques re not much work to make. pair of pretty-enough-for-best socks "The fashion even in antiques which to for the wee girl who is just a bit that are bound to delight their owner. varies," explained Miss Woollan. "For about it.

ish Armada.

ing," said Miss Woollan, "and then | discoveries. A rare old grandmother which measures 63 by 108 inches, costs 30 cents each, or \$3 per dozen. There are napkins to match.

Paper Bedspreads

Strain. Add 1 tablespoonful of vanilla sell, and asked us to dispose of it flavoring. When cool, place in the for her. We started with everything to learn and we had to work hard pint of whipped cream. Complete and stick to it. We wanted to find in Anne Hathaway's cottage. with steel nozzle, exactly like those in Anne Hathaway's cottage.

Next a pair of mahogany stands, originally used for heightening can-

dles, was observed and it was explained that they are getting scarce and that people like to have them to use as stands for showing off valuable bowls. Then a tiny lace press of polished wood, framing, under glass, a group of roses embroidered in tent stitch, was discovered. And on the same table lay two miniature albums of a much later date, holding thumb nail photographs of Queen Victoria and her family and other royalties. "And here," said Miss Woollan, "is the stick that Her Majesty used with a pebble top and gold band on which is inscribed 'Beveno,' the name of the place where it was bought."

Renewing a Typewriter Ribbon

Some time ago, I saw on the Houseladies-in-waiting. The house with its some time ago, I saw on the House-fort. All impedimenta and the food paneled walls and powder closets hold Page directions for prolonging should be packed securely in boxes the usefulness of a typewriter ribbon and everything arranged so that it can the old furniture and china with by brushing it with typewriter or many interesting pieces of furniture and curios have passed through Miss woollan's hands. "One of the most interesting things that I ever had," the oil on evenly. Then I tried resaid she, "was an oval needlework moving the old ribbon, packing it is minimized for the control of the most interesting things that I ever had," the oil on evenly. Then I tried remains a control of the marked with the owner's name and address. A pack team or auto-truck should be engaged to meet the supplies at the nearest depot and to cart them to the camp.

Should be marked with the owner's name and address. A pack team or auto-truck should be engaged to meet the supplies at the nearest depot and to cart them to the camp.

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Should be marked with the owner's name and address. A pack team or auto-truck should be engaged to meet the supplies at the nearest depot and to cart them to the camp. the little tin box the new ribbon came out of, and soaking it thoroughly with oil-maybe twenty drops of oil. The oiled ribbon went into a desk drawer and stayed there until the new ribbon was worn out, when the ailed ribbon was put back on the machine, and

was as good as new.

The little metal spools which carry the typewriter ribbon have a number of openings at the top and bottom through which the oil can be applied. The ribbon with which this is being written has had its third span of usefulness made possible by the twenty drops of oil. The luxury of having a new-or newly oiled-ribbon at hand, when it is needed, is beyond words:

hours a day, used to need two ribbons staples the month. Since the oiling process starting. was begun, two ribbons have lasted

Iris seed, when ripe, should be put away for planting like peas, in drills, the following April, and should flower the second summer. Choice varieties are well worth the necessary time and care. Delphinium not wanted for seed should be cut back to within a few inches of the ground soon after flowering, and fertilized with liquid manure for an early second bloom. Finely sifted ashes, sprinkled over the crowns in the spring and fall, will protect from that voracious pest, the white grub.

Pyrethrum also should be cut back after flowering, and fertilized well with bone meal, to encourage another blooming in September. When we find treasures that we can possibly coax back a second time, surely they are more than worth the little neces-sary care. This seed should be treated

which is attracting many omen in these days.

"We began with the idea of decorat
of past times, one makes interesting interesting soil around the roots kept thoroughly moist, and the blossoms picked daily. to insure a profuse and long period of bloom. Grass clippings are frequently used as a mulch.

Staking the Tall Flowers

one of the simplest plans for those who either travel themselves or have traveling friends is to keep them as-Stake all tall flowers, if you have not already done so, not only to keep straight, but to prevent their being broken off. That mass of sunlight, number, is one of the most easily beaten down by rain, but equally easily held in place by an almost invisible green cord and stick for support. In fact, I buy three-foot dowels by the dozen, paint them green, and then use them to protect most of the flowers of even that height.

Should be written clearly the indication of the cards it contains; for interior of the period who figure in their pictures! And how helpful in the study of the works of any given artist would such collections be.

Or a student of architecture might form collections of special details such as a book of bridges, comprising examples from the old bridges of stall we need to refer the indication of the notabilities of the Florence of that period who figure in their pictures! And how helpful in the study of the works of any given artist would such collections be.

Or a student of architecture might form collections of special details such as a book of bridges, comprising examples from the old bridges of stall we need to refer the indication.

the hardy chrysanthemums both now and again later, to make them more compact, bushy plants and increase

July, will bloom in from eight to 10 weeks, and carry well into October.

Dahlias should be sllowed only one ahoot to a bulb to secure the finest bloom. "Remove all 'side branches (not leaves.") up to the fifth tier of leaves." advises one specialist, "for low flowers are never very good, and low branches keep rain and dew from the roots. Stir the soil trequently to make dust mulch and keep in mois ture, but water thoroughly when you do water in dry weather. Remember, water for size and fertilize for color, and give bone meal and sheep manure when buds begin to appear, and then do the necessary soaking." By nipping back all buds the third week in July, before going on her two weeks vacation, this friend has a glorious mass of bloom up to trost.

Black Lead

If the following recipe is used, it will not be necessary to black lead a stove or grate every day or even every week: One cake of black lead, the weight of it in bluestone crystals. Smash the crystals finely and mix with a lack lead and put together into a lam jar; mix into a paste with hot water and it is ready for use. Apply

jam jar; mix into a paste with hot water and it is ready for use. Apply to grate or stove with a brush as if painting, and leave it; when the fire tance of their discovery, the quality is lighted, the heat finishes the work of their work and of the textiles which and the one application will last for they use, one is rather surprised five or six weeks.

sorted in strong envelopes, to which a special drawer, shelf or box should

Uses for Picture Post Cards THE picture post card has certainly come to stay. There is now hardly a place that one can visit, all the world over, that is not lavishly provided with post cards, many of them veritable works of art. But post cards are apt to become something of an incumbrance, unless in some way co-ordinated for reference and use.

Cards As An Aid to Study How interesting a little volume might be compiled, for instance, of the pictures of Botticelli or Fra Angelico, with some notes on the lives of either painter, and of the notabilities of the

chased may then be single and, when or France or India to the latest wonlowers of even that height.

Pinch back the budding plants, and he hardy chrysanthemums both now hand again later, to make them more and again later, to make them more sompact, bushy plants and increase

But, in addition to such simple to the latest wontinto its appointed place; and, when or France or India to the latest wonwe need to refer to some special subders of the midden engineers. Or another might prepare a book of contume, showing the costumes of the different nations and different times; or a book of children, in which would be collected little people of all periods

But, in addition to such simple compact, bushy plants and increase the amount of bloom.

Prune now the shrubs that flowered early, but do not touch thosa still to come. Barberry should never be pruned, early or late, made into "poor little tailored bushes!" as one friend calls them; but whole canes removed when necessary to control growth, and the rest left to fall in their own graceful curves of scarlet beauty. Many people ruin their shrubs by unwittingly cutting off the ends that would flower. Look up your own particular kind in a garden book, or consult a reliable gardener.

Suggestions to Campers

But, in addition to such simple be collected little people of all periods and countries, from the stiffly garbed boys and girls who figure in the works of the early Flemish or Italian masses to the free-limbed children of today. Indeed, here is no single line which, if followed out, if enriched with some notes and details and dates and quotations, may not become a source of pleasure and instruction for ourselves and others, and do much to increase and co-ordinate our sumpty of information in any given direction; while for children, expectable and countries, from the stiffly garbed boys and girls who figure in the works of the early Flemish or Italian masses to the free-limbed children of today. Indeed, here is no single line which, if followed out, if enriched with some notes and details and dates and quotations, may not become a source of pleasure and of pleasure and of pleasure and advantage to produce volumes which will be a source of much pleasure and advantage to some notes and details and dates and quotations, may not become a source of pleasure and others, and on the witter to the free-limbed with some notes and details and quotations, may not become a source of pleasure and others, and of pleasure and advantage to produce volumes at a source of the early Flemish or Italian masses to the free-limbed children of today. Indeed, here is no single in the volation of pleasure and advantage to the following the produce volumes at a post of the often they are, mere matters of realized, uninspiring, dates and nan

Much of the delight in camping and it is a good idea to provide a rubber suit for wading in streams. Thread, needles, and the usual contents of the sewing box will prove valuable and a piece of mosquito netting and it is a good idea to provide a rubber suit for wading in streams. near enough a town to obtain incidenting necessary as a protection. Pieces tal supplies and not too far from a can be cut, so that they will fasten to ranch house or farm house to get butter and eggs. The outfit should conthe determination to make the best of sist of tents, tent poles, sheet-iron stove and pipe, table, chairs, cot, bedding, kitchen utensils and a few tools. Many railroads carry this as free bag-

gage. Experience will suggest other comforts, but it is essential to have good bedding. Some prefer to sleep on pine couches, other persons cots and springs. The table should be of the folding variety and the box that holds the bedding can be turned upside down, after it is emptied, to make a second table. Hammocks can be used in the place of beds, but they should be white as the rain plays havoc with colors. Many camp outfitting firms will rent a whole outfit, but, as the rent is high, it is often better to purchase the essentials. Indispensible kitchen utensils are tea kettle, frying pan, saucepan, water pail, baking tins, cups, saucers, spoons, knives, forks and a butcher knife, Candles and candlesticks, matches, electric vest-pocket light, ax, hammer, nails and antern are also necessaries.

An ordinary camp stove consists of a large jointed pipe and two holes. A four-hole stove, which costs a trifle more, is well-worth the price in combe readily unpacked. All articles

not always convenient to obtain fresh vegetables as desired. It is well to take canned cherries, pears, plums and strawberries, using them only in emergencies, and such canned vegetables as beans, corn and tomatoes. Canned salmon, sardines and mackerel will prove acceptable. Of course, no canvegetables are obtainable, but there are rainy days when it is the lesser evil to use such goods than to walk a couple of miles over muddy roads to a farm house. When fresh meat is not obtainable, cod fish is an acceptable substitute. This typewriter, which is a family crackers, potatoes, vinegar, olive oil possession and usually runs about ten and relishes are only a few of the staples that should be obtained before

Wise campers will wear heavy clo three months, with frequent oilings, thing. Some wear a handkerchief which take less time than telling around the neck, golf shoes and heavy suits. Many women wear bloome

the hat and fall over hat and hair any deficiencies and to have a good

Russian Sandwich

For the Cake—Four eggs, 3 ounces of butter, 6 ounces of sifted white flour, 6 ounces of finest white sugar, 1 tea-spoonful of baking powder. If the eggs are small, a little milk will be required.

Method-Beat the eggs thoroughly and add the sugar, beating until very thick; then add the butter, slightly melted, and sifted flour, add the baking powder and stir quickly into the mixture. Do not beat at all after the flour has been added.

Prepare two oblong dripping tins, such as are generally used to bake Yorkshire pudding, and into one pour half the mixture; color the other with carmine or cochineal and pour into the other tin, or bake one after the other in a hot oven for about 12 Prepare the following mixture and,

when cold, pile on top of the plainly-colored cake, placing the pink cake on top, pressing lightly and afterwards trimming the edges.

For the Chocolate Filling-Four ounces of butter, 4 ounces of good chocolate powder or grated chocolate 6 ounces of icing sugar.

Even if the camp is near a farm a wet knife, before putting the other beautiful to be cake on top. The whole cake should house, it is desireable to have on hand cake on top. The whole cake should house, it is desireable to have on hand cake on top. The whole cake should house, it is desireable to have on hand cake on top. be iced with plain water icing, to which use six ounces of icing sugar, a few drops of vanilla or other flavoring and a few drops of cold water. This is a delicious cake and well retained the time and care spent on its pays the time and care spent on

Cleanliness and Comfort

EXCELSIOR QUILTING CO. 15 Leight Street, New York, N.

Are You Interested in If so, we as remind you been a Lines 1796.	that this b
T. D. WHITNEY COMPANY	西村
37-39 Temple Place, 25-31 West Street, BOSTON	巡
W/I C	D

Why Sew Rags

for Rugs, Portieres, etc., when you can join them quickly, neatly, easily with a

Knotta-Knotter Sent for 25c, Postage Prepaid

E. F. Distributing Company

Box 548, Station "C"
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA Valuable Territory Open!

To The Christian Scien	
10 The Christian Scien	
	Boston, Mass.
	my subscription for
One Year, \$9.00	Six Months, \$4.50
Three Months, 2.25	One Month, 75c.
Herewith {	f. O. } for
Name and address	And the second second
Control of the second s	The street agent the weeks to graduate skinks
Name of my newsdealer ls	

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

EXPANSION IN THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE FIELD CONTINUES

Tennessee Mills Operating at Capacity With Many Running Night Shifts

CHATTANOOGA, July 5 (Special)-New textile developments in the East Tennessee textile field continue, the latest being a spinning factory which will cost more than \$500,000. The Chattanooga territory is now rated as second or third in hosiery output in the United States, being preceded only by the Philadelphia-Reading district in Pennsylvania. Two of the largest mill systems in American hosiery manufacture are here: Richmond Hosiery Mills and United Hosiery with a multitude of smaller plants, and two large-scale merceriz-

ing concerns.

Chattanooga's growth as a textile center well illustrates the vicariousness of "centers," and the haphazardness with which they grow, apparently without rhyme or reason. In the nine-ties only one small mill existed here (the germ of the present Richmond), which was struggling along pretty much hand-to-mouth. Garnett Andrews, present president, was taken

Continued Growth

It gradually grew, until it assumed fair proportions, and began to pay dividends. Local business men began to watch it, and in 1905 a competitor sprang up, in W. B. Davis. The Richmond had been forced to seek larger mill quarters; some of its technical men went with the new mills, which underwent the usual losses and reorganizations. G. H. and F. L. Miller then took control of the Davis mill changing its name to United, and putting out "Buster Brown" trade narked and advertised hosiery.

Other mills sprang up, taking ad-Philadelphia, came south, with a mer-cerizing plant, gradually adding spin-

cerizing plant, gradually adding spin-ning units to it; other mills came into being, and a competing mercerizer, the Dixie Mercerizing Company.

Special mills set up including silk, sport hose mills, cotton exclusively, etc. The last register of textile manufacturers gave Chattanooga 54 tex-tile mills, and a product of more than 20,000,000 dozen a year. Hosiery mill payrolls now lead in volume in Chattanooga, and more people are employed at them than at any other

one industry here.

The expansion has been throughout the district, small 'mills owned or controlled by the Chattanooga interests being set up in towns in a radius of 50 miles; one of the mills of the United is at Bristol, Tenn.-Va., 280

Night Shifts Necessary

One of the large transactions of the starting last few months has been the con-solidation of the Thatcher Spinning Company, Coosa Manufacturing Com-pany, and Standard Processing Company, in which the Thatcher Philadel-phia interests were large factors, into the Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Com-pany, with capitalization of \$2,250,000. This company recently sold \$675,working capital. It spins cotton for mercerizing, and mercerizes in addi-tion large amounts of outside yarn. The Standard has had as much busi-

ness as it could well attend to, for the past six months, running night shifts a good part of the time. A good many fall delivery orders have been booked.

Running at Capacity

In 1920 local hostery makers joined in organizing of Dixle Mercerizing Company, as a sort of co-operative proposition, to furnish them yarns. Shortly after completion, control was sold to J. T. Lupton, local capitalist, whose son, Cartter Lupton, assumed management. The Dixie had less than usual difficulty training operatives, and is now running at capacity, with

In order to control its source of supply, Dixie began looking for a spinning mill location, debating whether to erect one near here, or purchase outright in North Carolina. In May it was announced that the Luptons and associates had purchased S40 acres of ground near Harrison, Tenn.; about 10 miles from Chattanooga, and would erect on it a large spinning mill, with a mill village. A cash price of \$100,000 was paid for the land, and more than \$500,000 will be put into mill construction and machinery, a considerable sum in addition being expended in building the village, which will consist of more than 200 houses. The total outlay

Fall Orders Increasing Hosiery manufacturers of the Chattanooga territory report that they are booking a good number of orders for fall delivery, and that the demand has recovered considerably from the spot-tiness exhibited in late June. United's mills are working night shifts in several departments. Reports at the annual meeting of the Richmond Hosiery Mills June 15 were that prospects for the coming year were better than had

been the case for some time.

Nearly all the smaller mills have been in production in quantity for two or three months, after shutdowns of almost a year. Several price 4d-vances are anticipated, from increased cotton and silk costs. One mill manager goes so far as to expect 40-cent cotton in the fall. It is thought that no further wage reductions are in im-

GERMAN MARK'AT NEW LOW RECORD

NEW YORK, July 6—The price of German marks, which has been on the toboggan for several weeks, fell today to a new low record.

One hundred marks were quoted in this market at 21% cents. The normal, or pre-war price of marks was 23.8 cents each.

ANOTHER SETBACK

IN WHEAT MARKET CHICAGO. July 6—Wheat underwent a decided setback in price today during the early transactions. Houses with eastern connections were rather heavy sellers. Reports as to lessened chances of black rust damage had a bearish effect The opening, which varied from \(\frac{1}{2} \) to 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) decline, with September \$1.18\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 1\(\frac{1}{2} \) 6 and December \$1.18\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 1.18\(\frac{1}{2} \), and lowed by a material additional drop. Rains tended to ease the market for corn and oats. After opening \(\frac{1}{2} \) to \(\frac{1}{2} \) commanded to \(\frac{1}{2} \). Oats started unchanged to \(\frac{1}{2} \). Offseptember 48\(\frac{1}{2} \) to 39, and later declined all around.

clined all around.

Provisions lacked support, despite higher quotations on hogs.

MONEY MARKET

Current quetations follow:	New York
Renewal rate 41/2 %	
Outside com'l paper 4% 04%	
Year money 41/2 @5	4% @5.
Customers' com'l l'ns 4% @5%	
Individ cus. col. I'ns. 51/2	81/4
	Yester-
	Today day
Bar silver in New York., 7	1c 71%c
Bar silver in London 3	5%d 36%d
Mexican dollars 5	414c 54%c
Bar gold in London 9	2s 7d 92s 5d.
Canadian ex dis (%)	
Domestic bar silver 95	%c 99%c
Produce Contest Book	

Leading Central Bank Rates The 12 federal reserve banks and repre-

	cities quote discount	rates as follows:
ì	P.C.	P.C
7	Boston 4	Bengal 5
1	New York 4	Berlin 5
-	Philadelphia41/2	Bombay 5
	Cleveland 41%	Brussels 6
	Richmond 41/4	Christiania 51
4	Atlanta 41/4	Copenhagen 5
1	Chicago 41/2	Madrid 54
1	St. Louis 414	Madrid 54 Paris 8
	Kansas City 5	London 314
	Minneapolis 5	Rome 534
	Dallas 5	Stockholm 414
1	San Francisco., 41/2	Switzerland 34
4	Amsterdam 41/2	
3		- and find
	Clearing Ho	nse Fleures
	Citaring III	Western Name Wants

Acceptance Market

Less Known Banks—

50@20 days 34@34

30@60 days 34@34

Under 30 days. 34@34

Eligible Private Bankers—

50@30 days 34@34

20@60 days 34@34

Under 30 days 34@34

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES Current Quotations of various foreigni exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures. With the exception of Sterling, and Argentina, all quotations are in cents per unit of foreign currency:

Last

Current Previous Parity

3	Sterling-	Current 1	revious	Pari
-	Demand	\$4.44%	\$4.1436	\$4.86
5	Cables			
-	Francs	8.02	8.21	.15
	Guilders	.38.75	38.67	.41
	Marks	0022	.0025	.23
,	Lire	4.44	4.61	.15
п	Swiss francs	.79.11		-11
•	Pesetas		15.62	.15
	Belgian francs		7.76	.19
•	Kronen (Austria)	00050	.00052	
9	Sweden	. 25.94	26.00	.26
3	Denmark	.21.65	21.57	.26
3	Norway		16.46	.26
	Greece	. 2.75	2.85	.19
9	Argentina	. 1.2265	1.2265	96.
3	Russia	0550	.0550	51.
,	L'Oland			23.
	Hungary	0925	.0975	20.
1	Jugo-Slavia	3150	.3150	20.
	Finland	. 2.20	2.25	19.
	Tzecho-Slov	. 1.9150		20.
1	Rumania	5750	.61	19.
u	Portugal	. 7.25	7.30	\$1.
1	Turkey	.64.00	64.00	\$4.
8	Shanghai	.79.50	79.75	108.
1	Hong Kong	. 59.	59.	78.
	Bombay	29.	29.	48.
I	Yokohama	.47.8750	48,	49.
1	Brazil	.13.70	13.559	32.
	Uruguay	.80.1250	80.30	103.
1	Chile		12.38	36.
1	*Calcutta	.29.12	28.75	100

*1913 average 32.44 cts. per rupee.

GAINS IN WEST

BELLINGHAM, Wash., July 1 (Special Correspondence)-Prospects are that lumber shipments from this port will be twice as large this year as last.

This statement is based on figures to me, 'Johnnie, I don't see how you're showing that the shipments for the going to keep on in school this winfirst six months of this year were put into mill construction and ma- double those of the corresponding

than 200 houses. The total outlay industry appears to be in fine prosperity.

Conservative Investments

-Selected July List-

Send for Special Circulars

Pearson, Erhard & Co.

68 DEVONSHIRE STREET, BOSTON

Congress 7460

Union Term. Co. (Dallas, Tex.) 5's to

San Diego Cons. Gas & Elec. Co. 5's

Long Island Lighting Co.

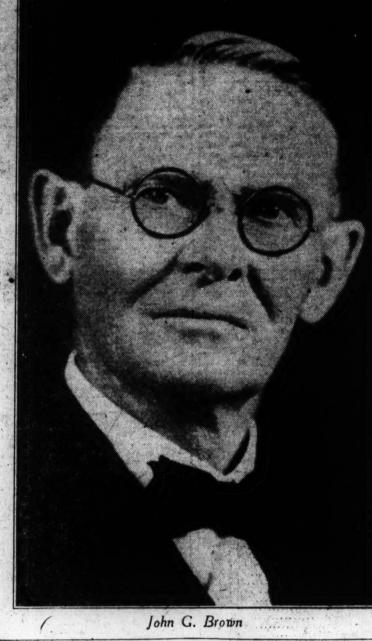
Northern N. Y. Utilities Co.

Kansas Gas & Electric Co.

Illinois Power Co.

United Steamship Co.

Appalachian Power Co.



PRACTICAL MAN **HEADS RAISERS**

John G. Brown of National Organization Follows His Bent From Time of First Pet Pig

CHICAGO (Special Correspondence) -John G. Brown, president of the National Live Stock Producers Assoctation, has been a stock raiser from the time he was a youngster. "If you want to know how that comes," he said in an interview, "I'll

tell you about the first hog I ever raised and sold. It was by that means

that I kept on in school one year.
"If you want to know how it comes' that I'm head of this movement and have such success as I have had," he said again, "I must tell you about my

that has to be opposed; you can't com-

try school, however, and worked for neighbors during the summers.

The First Pet Pig

"The summer when I was 11," he recounted, "I got decidedly attached to a little pig. I bought him for 50 cents, two days wages, and carried him home in a sack. I fed him all ter. You haven't got the shoes or the books or the clothes or anything.' \$5 for it and bought a pair of copper-toed boots and schoolbooks and other

6.50

things. And I resolved then to become a full-fledged stock raiser."

Every summer until he was 19 years old, John G. Brown "hired out." When

20 he began to farm for himself. La-OF LIVE STOCK ter. after marrying, he and his wife moved to Monon, Ind., got a farm near the town limits and have lived there

Why Boys Leave Farm

boys. All of them are stock farmers, atterance to the philosophizing on the large and his ultimate market. In Denmark, where agricultural coapplication of the lessons of his operative associations flourish, the

of my getting together with him.

Selfishness only—that's the one thing doesn't do a thing to keep up their interest in agriculture."

Mr. Brown was the financial sup-port of the family when only eight years of age. He kept on in the counan agricultural agent in each county their sons in expert farming. Mr. all holdings of the concern to the Brown's interest in this sort of the Punta Alegre Sugar Company, it was last 10 years he has been a member of the advisory committee of the experiment station and the extension volves \$4,250,000 in cash and 4,000,000

Then Mr. Brown paused and gave

Thus when, between 1909 and 1913. to advise the farmers and to interest education has continued and for the department of Purdue University. in stock. Both companies have ex-His public duties became of wider tensive holdings in Cubs.

Live Stock Associations He was active in the organization

the Indiana Federation of Farmers' Associations and was elected its president on March 25, 1919. The following year he became a member of the executive committee of the Amerthe executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation with which the Indiana society had affiliated. In April, 1921, at a congress in Chicago, the federation appointed a committee of 15 to devise ways and means of establishing co-operative marketing of live stock. Mr. Brown was one of that committee. When it reported, the following autumn, he was made one of the nine directors to execute the plan recommended. Then he was elected president and placed in charge of operations. placed in charge of operations.

This board organized last year and

This board organized last year and this last spring began to put in operation a plan substantially as follows: Terminal commission associations were established in St. Louis, Indianapolis, Chicago and Peoria, Ill. To these the members—individuals or local co-operative shipping associations—ship their live stock. It is marketed at the current market commission rate. Profits from these transactions are held as surplus to be distributed back to the members

Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Ft. Worth, Oklahoma City, Kansas City,

enable us to work out an orderly plan for stabilizing receipts and some-what prices. Mark, I don't say we're what prices. Mark, I don't say we're going to set prices. I'm too conservative to believe that, in an industry where you can't control production, with only one crop a year, and with other factors to be contended with you cannot be contended with pugal Section 1. other factors to be contended with, you cannot entirely control prices.

"But we can, and I believe we shall, equalize the marketing trend to the farmers' advantage. We shall make it impossible for Chicago, for instance, leading to the marketing trend to the farmers' advantage. We shall make it impossible for Chicago, for instance, leading to the marketing trend to the farmers' advantage. to influence all other markets to as great an extent as it does at present.

Saving Consumer Something "Furthermore, we are confident wo can reduce the cost of marketing. The average commission charged today by the ordinary commercial house is from \$12 to \$25 a carload. The actual cost, we have found, is between \$6 and \$8. That means that, after the ever since.

"I reckon I'm what you'd consider more interested in my home than most men are," he said. "I've got five girls and four boys. Three girls and two boys are married. All of my sons and sons-in-law are farmers, living within four miles of the old homestead.

"I'm proud of that. I never even finished the eighth grade, but I sent all the children to the town school where they came in contact with town children. Nevertheless, I guided them

where they came in contact with town the volume of trade at its market achildren. Nevertheless, I guided them into farming because I associated with them and was their friend. Too many ditions general, it is apparent, first, parents nowadays put in more time that we shall be able to return to the raising their livestock than in raising their children."

The volume of trade at its market as a verage cost of \$6.88.

"If we succeed in making those conditions general, it is apparent, first, that we shall be able to return to the farmer a larger share of the contact children." shall be able to eliminate many of the middle men, who now stand between

them to it by appreciating their points of view when they were children, instead of flogging them because they didn't act according to an adult point of view.

"And I've put that into practice in all my business and public relationships. I try to see the other party's point of view. Then, if it isn't, a self-ish one, there's a pretty good chance of my getting together with him. Selfishness only—that's the one thing of view of the work of the consumer's public life. He went on to describe public life, he went on to describe dollar; here he has been getting 32 dollar; here he has been getting 40 dollar; here he has been getting 40 dollar; here he has dollar; here he has been getting 40 dollar; here he has dollar; h

BIG ACQUISITION BY PUNTA ALEGRE

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6-Stock-holders of the Baragua Sugar Company have approved the transfer of all holdings of the concern to the announced here today.

GERMANY'S PAPER MONEY OUTPUT IS CHECKED BY STRIKE

By The Associated Press

Regills, July 4.

INCREASE in Germany's currency issue during the last week in June amounted to 11,256,000,000 marks, it was announced today.

The printers' strike in Berlin is having a curious result in connection with the currency situation, the issue of fresh banknetes being now stopped in consequence of the walk-out. The Government is reported to be negatiating with the strikers with a view-to inducing them to print enough paper money for the Government's immediate disbursements. ments.

Public Utility Stocks

Quoted by Stone & Webster Bid Abington & Rockland, cap .. 120 Baton Rouge Elec Co pfd.... \$3 Blackstone V G&E com (par \$50) 69 Cape Breton Elec Co Ltd com 15 do pfd mission rate. Profits from these transactions are held as surplus to be distributed back to the members annually.

Extension of the system of commission associations or branches is the next issue shead. Mr. Brown said that organizations are contemplated at the following markets: Buffalo, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Ft. Columbus Elec & do rights 69
Galveston-H Elec Co com 28
do pfd ... 74
Haverhill G L Co, cap (par\$ 50) 79

DIVIDENDS

Borden & Company usual semi-annual of 4 per cent on common, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 1 and two regular quarterly of 11/2 per cent on prefirst year of operation, we will be able ferred, payable Sept. 15 and Dec. 15 to to pro-rate back to our farmer mem- stock of record Sept. 1 and Dec. 1. stock of record Sept. 10 and Dec. 15 to stock of record Sept. 1 and Dec. 1. Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brockton, Mass., regular quarterly of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of record July 17.

Lowell (Mass.) Electric Light Company quarterly of \$2.50 a share, payable Aug. 1 to stock of vecord July 15.

Boston Safe Deposit & Trust Company of Boston usual semi-annual of 8 per cent and 5 per cent extra, payable July 15 to stock of record July 5. Turman Oil Company extra of 2 per cent for quarter ended Sept. 30 in addition to three regular monthly dividends of 1 per cent. The date for payment will be announced later.

American Light & Traction Company regular quarterly of 1 per cent on preferred and of 1 per cent on common and usual quarterly stock dividend of 1 per cent in common stock on the common stock, all payable Aug. 1.

S. H. Kress Company regular quarterly of \$1 on common stock, payable Aug. to stock of record July 20.

Homestake Mining Company usual nonthly of 25 cents a share, payable July July 28 to stock of record July 20.
General Electric Company Ltd. (London), has declared 5 per cent free of tax.
United Eastern Mining Company usual quarterly of 15 cents a share, payable July 28 to stock of record July 8.

ST. PAUL ROAD'S TRAFFIC CHICAGO, July 6—There were handled in June by the St. Paul Rallway 148,359 loaded cars compared with 128,631 cars in June last year.

EARNINGS OF BIG FOUR FOR FISCAL YEAR

Net Income Equivalent to \$5.16 a Share Compared With \$11.46 in 1920

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis road, the "Big Four," for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net income of \$2,929,948 after tax and charges, equivalent to \$5.16 a share on \$47,028,700 common stock compared with \$11.46 a share in 1920. The in-

come amount con	mbares es	TOTIO M. C.
	1921	1930
Oper rev	. 379,793,593	
Expenses	. 64,406,122	
Taxes, etc	. 3,988,765	
Oper income	. 11,398,706	
Equip rents etc	. 1,298,414	
Net oper inc	. 10,100,292	*\$11,829,375
Misc income	3,865	3,239
Total oper inc	. 10,104,157	11,832,614
Other income	1,405,959	1,786,767
Gross Income	. 11,510,116	13,619,381
Interest, rent, etc.	. 8,580,168	7,730,603
Net income	. 2,929,948	5,888,779
Preferred divi	499,925	499,925
Sinking funds, etc	103,407	65,515
Surplus	. 2,326,616	5,323,339
Market Committee		

*Includes government compensation and

RAILWAY EARNINGS

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

1922 Decr
Fourth week June... \$673,898 *\$10.
From Jan. 1 11,591,181 54

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER &
PITTSBURGH

Fourth week June... \$323,333 \$3

Month June \$88,85 25

From Jan. 1 7,264,674 41

HOCKING VALLEY

HOCKING VALLEY

May: 1922
Oper revenue \$1,019.599
Oper income 223,565
From Jan. 1:
Oper revenue 35,172,892
Oper income 1,170,143 WESTERN PACIFIC May: , 1922
Oper revenue \$866,010
Oper income 3,451
From Jan. 1:
Oper revenue \$4,025,499
Deficit 48,963

NORTHWESTERN PACIFIC

May: 1921

Oper revenue ... \$682,495

From Jan. 1: 28,083

179,245

From Jan. 1: 28,083

Prom Jan. 1: 28,083

Prom Jan. 1: 28,083 Oper revenue \$2.838,227 Oper income 357,209 SPOKANE, PORTLAND & SEATTLE May: 1922 1921 Oper revenue \$607,265 \$609,304

Oper revenue \$607,265 Oper income 137,055 From Jan. 1: Oper revenue \$2,743,576 Oper income 477,711 GREEN BAY & WESTERN May: May: 1922
Oper revenue \$110,588
Oper income 15,230
From Jan. 21:

Oper revenue \$561,655 Oper income 88,243 *Increase. †Deficit. ‡Net.

> Public Utility Earnings BRAZILIAN TRACTION

Gross 75,249,000 Net 46,208,000

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT The Boston Clearing House reports as ollows: Excess reserve of members with

1 increase of \$1,230,000; excess reserve non-members, \$2.691,000, an increase of \$1,-1934,000; total excess reserve, \$6,003,000, y an increase of \$6,164,000;

LONDON QUOTATIONS LONDON, July 6—Consols for money were 57% today. Grand Trunk 1%, De Beers 11%, Rand Mines 2%. Money 1% per cent. Discount rates—Short bills 2% 2% per cent, three months' bill 2% per

TREASURY BILLS OUT German treasury bills outstand 30 totaled 295,100,000,000 marks.

July Investment Opportunities

To Yield 4.15% to 7.65%

It is an economic law that bond prices are governed largely by the price of capital. That money rates decline after every great war is again proved by the recent reductions in discount rates of the Bank of England to the lowest point since 1914 and the New York Federal Reserve Bank to the lowest point since 1919.

This steady decline in interest rates is a favorable factor for a continuation of the upward trend in bond prices, which has been so pronounced during the past year.

Our Current Investment Offerings include more than 100 different issues which have been carefully selected to meet the requirements of individual and institutional buyers. These bonds may be purchased to yield from 4.15% to 7.65%.

Descriptive circular sent on request for MJ-6

Waine, Webber & Company

82 Devonshire Street, Boston

Woroesta New York

Reliability

The Boylston National Bank began business in

Its growth has been sound, for it has earned the confidence of commercial and savings depositors alike, as a reliable Bank.

It has increased its deposits over 50 per cent

It has earned the confidence, too, of those who borrow from it. It first applies the acid-test of character to a borrower—then the yard-stick to his material resources.

Our officers will be glad to discuss banking matters with you, we have every modern convenience including Safe Deposit Vaults.

Boylston National Bank 41 Bedford Street

Boston An Old Bank With a Young Spirit

1922

CALIFORNIASECURITY LOAN CORPORATION

6% Investments Under State Supervision PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

C. S. Van Brundt GENERAL INSURANCE

SURETY BONDS

BUSINESS.

RAILS FEATURE STOCK MARKET TRADING TODAY

Better Outlook for Ending the Strike Has Favorable Influence

Covering of short contracts in the foreign oils and buying of rails, based on the better outlook for an early settlement of the strike were factors. in the firmer tone of today's early New York stock market. Mexican Petroleum and Pan American regis-tered initial gains of 1½ points, with further strength in Cosden, California Petroleum and General Asphalt.
Studebaker rose 1% points and Crucible and Baldwin Locomotive strengthened. Atlantic Coast Line featured the rails, rising 2½ points in the first few transactions. Louisville & Nashwille Coast Line and Missouri Pacific.

ville. Canadian and Missouri Pacific preferred also were substantially bet-ter. Nova Scotia Steel was the one weak issue, declining almost 4 points. Cotton Carriers Active

Cotton carriers led the more general advance of rails during the morning. Atlantic Coast Line increased its gain to 4½ points and Louisville & Nash-ville showed a 4 point advance; gains of 1 to 2½ points marked the demand for coalers, especially Delaware. Lackawanna & Westerr, Reading. Lehigh Valley & Erie first preferred. Further pronounced strength of do-mestic oils, with Standard Oil of New Jersey gaining 5½ points, was offset by renewed weakness of Mexicans. Constant pressure caused a reaction of 5½ points in Mexican Petroleum and Pan American B also became heavy. Coppers, independent steels and gas shares were firm to strong. Call money opened at 4½ per cent.

Libertys in Demand

Investment buying of Liberty issues in single lots of as much as \$1,000,000. and mostly at the year's highest prices, was the conspicuous feature of the

Record prices were made by the First 41/4s at 100.44, the Second 41/4 at 100.26, the Third 41/4s at 100.24, and the Fourth 41/4 at 700.46. The First 4s and the first Second 41/4s duplicated their best prices of the year.

Foreign loans were irregular and mainly lower notably Mexican 4s and

mainly lower, notably Mexican 4s and 5s and Swiss 8s.
Missouri, Kansas & Texas, prior lien 4s and adjustment 5s, Northern Pacific 3s and 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio Convertible 5s, Erie General 4s, Consolidated Gas 7s and American Tele-

phone 5s were higher by fractions to 11/4 points. Libertys Are Active

Accumulation of high grade railroad shares tended to review bullish operation in other quarters, and even caused a substantial rally in the Mexican Oil stocks. Bullish inspiration was derived largely from declining money rates, record prices for Liberty bonds and the encouraging trade outlook in many industries. Practically all of the popular stocks

shared in the market strength, with the equipments, steels and food issues making a particularly good showing in the early afternoon. Louisville & Nashville extended its rise to 61/2 Manhattan Electric Supply gained 5, American Water Works ferred 3½, Delaware, Lackawanna Western 3, and Delaware & Hu Great Northern ureferred, Bal Locomotive and American Locom 2 to 21/2

BOSTON CURB

		TOM	4466
Ahumada	4 1/2	41/2	41/2
Bagdad Silver		17	
Bay State Gas	.06	.07	.07
Bostonly	85	72	72
Boston & Montana	16	14	16
Chief		4 7/8	4 7/4
Colo Mng	1%	1,%	178
Cons Coppermines		50	50
Crystal Cop	97	91	94
Denbigh	.05	.05	.05
Eureka		29	31
Eruption	3	3	3
Int. Sugar	70	70	70
Livingston	13%	11/2	11/2
Mutual		19	19
Mount Prod	141/2	141/2	
N. E. Fuel			50
Ruby Cons	46	45	46
So States Cons	12	10	10
Shea	11	11/4	11
Simms	81/2	81/2	81/2
United East	134	134	134
United Verde Ext	271/2	27	27
Verde Central Copper	234	234	234
Verde Mines	31	32	32
Sales 70,282 shares.			

NEW YORK COTTO

	Open	High	Low	Sale	Close
July	22.60	22.70	22.34	22.34	22.90
Oct	22.75	22.75	22.33	22.34	22.90
Dec	22.45	22.50	22.12	22.12	22.66
Jan		22.15	21.81	22.81	22.31
March	22.00	22.05	21.70	21.70	22.19
May	21.75	21.75	21.45	21.45	21.93
Spots 22.7					

		-	-			****			
	New (Orleans	Gotte	n		Int Comb Eng. 23 Int & Gt Nor 24	53%	23	
					Prev.	Int Harv pf 116%	117	116%	1
	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Inter Nickel 16%	16%	1636	
July	22.61	22.74	22.40	22.40	22.79	Inter M Marine. 19	19	19	
Oct.	22.35	22.35	21.86	21.86	22.47	Inter M M pf 73%	74	73%	
Dec.		22.05	22.05	21.56	21.40	Invincible Oil 14%	15	1456	
		-	-			Inter Paper 48	49%	4736	
	Live	rpool	Cattor	. 7		Int Pap pf sta 68%	68M	68.14	
	Lilve	poor	Cours		-	Iron Products 35%	3576	3416	
	- 1	1.	-	Clos-		Island O & Tr %	1	36	
	Open		Low	ing	Close	Kan City So 25%	16%	1536	
July	13.32		13.07	13.12		Kan City So pf. 56	16%	56 "	
Oct.	12.89	12.91	12.66	12.72	12.86	Kan & Gulf 4%	456	416	
Dec.	12.61		12.43	12.43		Kayser J 43%	4356	4234	
Jan.	12.50		12.31	12.32		Kelly Spring 47%	48	4734	
Marc			12.10	12.13		Kennecott 34%	35%	3434	
May			11.99	11.99		Keystone Tire 15%	15%	15%	
Spr	ts 13.62d.	down	13 po	nts.	Sales.	Well prome -	Acres	1944/	-

Spots 13.62d., down 13 points. Sales, 8000 bales. Tone at close quiet. LONDON WOOL PRICES

LONDON, July 6—In the wool market here merino top-makers have sold considerable quantities of 64s at 52d to 53d for September and December deliyery. Good business prevails, with fine medium crossbreds in demand, 56s selling at 29d, 50s at 21d, and 46s at 15d.

SUGAR PRICE HIGHER

The Pennsylvania Sugar Refining Company of Philadelphia has advanced refined sugar to 6.40 cents, the price previously quoted by the Federal Refining.

L		JC	1(N	ESS,
NEW YOR	KS	STO	CK	S	Open
				* 11 The	Man Elv Gtd 464 Mkt St Ry pr pl 60
Adams Ex e34	High e3%	Low	July 6		Martin Parry 31
Ajax Rubber 15% Alaska Jun 1%	1536	15%	134	15%	Max Mot A 664
Air Reduction 53 Allied Chem 68	53	53	53	é8	Max Mot B 234 Mex Petrol1671
Ailis Chalm 48% Am Ag Chem 39%	4834	48% 38%	48%	48%	Miami 2834 Mid States Oll 1374
Am Ag Ch pf 64 Am Beet Sug 46	64	6316	4636	45	Midvale 334 Minn & Se L 114
Am Bosch 40% Am Brake Sh 61	40%	40.14 61	40%	60%	M, St P & SSM. 57 M K & T 12
Am Can 46% Am Can pf 106	4834	46% 105%	105%	105%	M K & T w 1 1816 M K & T pf w 1. 3916 M K & T 2d pd. 27
Am Car F 163% Am Car F pf 121	165	163%	124	16236	Mo Pacific 21%
Am Cotton Oll 26% Am Express133	275¢	26%	133	133	Mo Pacific pf 54 Mont Power 70
Am Hide & L 13% Am H & L pf 68	70	1356	70	****	Mont-Ward 22% Nat Clo & S 42%
Am Ice 105% Am Ice pf 88%	10514	10514	105%	104%	Nat En & St 14 Nat Lead 94%
Am Inter Corp. 42 Am La France. 1314	1334	13	1314	42 13%	Nat Lead pfIIIX NRy Mex 2 pf 516 Nevada-Cons 1616
Am Lin Oil 331/ Am Lin Oil pf 541/6	35 55 -	5416	3416	33	NOT& Mex 66% NY Air Brake 75
Am Loco	634	536	61/6	5%	N Y Central 941/6 N Y. C & St L 751/6
Am Ship & Com. 191/4 Am Sm & R 591/4	60%	19%	60%	1936 5916 9736	NYC&SL 2 pf 83% NY Dock 39
Am Smelt pf 97% Am Sugar 79%	9734 E014	9736	9734 8015	79%	NYNH&H 29% NYO&W 26%
Am Steel Fdys. 35 Am Tel & Tel120%	12034	1503/8	12034	120%	Norf & South 1944 Norf & West1074
Am W Pap pf 25% Am W W & E 16%	17%	2916	1736	16	North America. 64 North Amer pr. 42
Am WW 6% pf. 38% A WW&E 1 pf. 87%	87%	871/2	87%	88	Northern Pac 75.* Nova Scotia Stl. 27%
Am Woolen 89 Am Zinc 17	90	17	90 17 53	5176	Okla Pre Rf.,. 181/2 Orpheum Cir 19
Anaconda 51% Assoc Dry Gds. 54%	55	5136	5436	541/6	Otis Steel12 Pao Dev Co 61/4
Asso Oil1151/2 Atl Birm & A 31/2	334	334	334	5974	Pac Gas & El 69% Pacific Oil 5716
Atchison pf 89%	8534	89%	8634	8914	Pac Tel & Tel 66 Panhandle P&R 816
Atl Co Line104 Atl Fruit 21/2	236	214	234	2 1/4 3756	Pan-Am Petrol. 73 Pan-Am Pet B 66%
Atl G & W I 37% Austin Nich 29%	1914	2834	29	29	Pennsylvania. 42% Penn Seaboard. 9
Baldwin pf1131/	11534	113%	1133/	49%	Pere Marquette 31%
Balt & Ohio 49% Balt & Ohio pf 61%	62	61%	1136	6136	Pere Marq pf 68 Phila. Co 371/2
Barnsdall A 34% Beth Steel A 73	7336 7636	73	7316	1516	Phillips Pet 50% Pierce-Arrow 19%
Beth Steel B75 Beth Sti 8% pf. 114	114	113%	114	10%	Pierce Oil 71/4
Brit Em Stl 101/2 Brown Shoe pf. 92 Bklyn Edison1071/2	92	92	92	107%	Piggly Wiggly. 41% Pitts Coal 64%
BRT 27% Bklyn Un Clas. 110	2816	110	28%	1736	Postum Cer 7916
Brooklyn Un rts 1% Burns Bros A., 132	133	131	132 %	130%	Postum Cer pf108 Prod & Ref 42
Burns Bros B 43% Butte Cop&Z 6%	7	4334	7	44%	Pullman Co 141 Punta Sugar 47% Pure Oil 30%
Butte & Sup 28	9814	28	2836	2334	Pure Oil 8% pf. 98% Rand Mines 28%
Caddo Cen Oll. 11% Cal Petrol. 63%	63%	62%	1134	6216	Ray Consol 16% Reading 74
Callahan Min 8 Can Pac	834 14334 38	139	143%	138%	Reading 1st pf 52 Remington Typ 35%
Cent Leather, 37% Cerro de Pasco. 36% Chandler Motor 69%	31%	36	3634	35% 70%	Replogle Steel 71%
Ches & Ohio 661/4 Chic & Alton 10	68	1634	68	10%	Reynolds Spr 44% Royal Dutch 58%
Chie & Alton pf. 18 C E Ill new 36	1816	18	18%	35	St L S F 28
C& E I pf new. 53% Chi Gt West 8%	541/4	5316	54%	53%	St L & S W 28
Chi Gt West pf. 21 Chic & N W 74%	2134	7436	21%	7436	St L & S W pf 46% Santa Cec S 4%
Chic & Nor pf 114% Col Fuel 30	115	11476	30	:9	Seab'd A L pf. 1034
CM&StP 261/2 CM&StPpf 421/2	43%	4214	4334	4136	Sears-Roebuck. 75% Seneca Copper 13%
CRI& Pac 431/4 CRI& P 6% pr. 80	80	80	80	79%	Shatt Ariz Cop. 10 Shell Trans 4136 Sinclair 3236
CCC & St L 73 CCC & StL pf 92%	92%	9216	9216	9214	Sloss-Sheffield. 45 Sou Pac 89%
CSPM & Opf. 97 Chile Copper 21%	2236/		97 1	22	Southern Ry 231/2 South Ry pf 55%
Chino Copper 291/4 Cluett Pea 541/4	29%	5434	29%	5456	Spicer Mfg 193/4 Spicer pf883/4
Col Gas 88 Col Graph 4%	4%	41%	436	4%	Stand Oil Cal104% S O of N J185
Col South 1 pf 61 Col South 2 pf. 54	54	54	54	119	S O of N J pf 116 Sterling Prod 521/2
Consol Gas19% Consol Textile 11%	1134	1136	113%	111%	Stewart & Warn 44% Stromberg Carb 48%
Corn Products. 102%	04%	10234	1041/6	10136	Studebaker133 Submarine Boat 81
Cosden pf 953/4	561/8	95%	961/6	96	Superior Oil 7 Sweets Co 31/4
Crucible Steel 75 Cuba Cane 151/3	75%	1516	75 1634	731/4	Tenn Copper 10% Tex Gulf Sulp., 46
Cuba C S pf 34 Cuban Am Sug. 24	3516	24	3516	3334 234 44	Texas Co 47 1/4 Tex & Pao 28
Davison Chem. 44% De Beers. 213%	2134	2134	2 13/4	21%	Tex Pac C & O 27% Third Ave 21%
Del & Hud124% Del Lac & W1281	3016	128%	13034	126	Tidewater Oil 125%
Dome Mines29% Dupont Co144	144	2934	30 143 82	25% 144 81%	Un Bag & Pr 62 Union Oil 21%
East Kodak 71%	73	71%	73	70%	Union Pac 75% Union Pac pf 75%
Elk Horn Coal. 21% End Johnson 79%	2136	2136	2136	21%	United Fruit[4] Un Ry I Co pf 27%
End Johnson pf.III	111	111	111	1534	USCIP 7
Erie 1st pf 23 Erie 2d pf 17	14%	93	2434	2234 16%	USR&Imp 65 USRubber 62% USRub 1st pf. 106
Famous Play 81% Fam Play pf94%	8236	81%	8236	8134	US Sm & Ref 401/6
Fed M & S pf 49 Fisher Body!17	19	117	49	4634	US Steel 98% US Steel pf 121 Utah Copper 63%
Fiske Rubber 15% Freeport Texas. 23%	16	-2336	16 25	15%	Utah Copper 63% Utah Securities 16% Vanadium 45%
Gen Am Tk Car. 59% Gen Asphalt66	61	5934	65%	6534	Vanadium 32 Vir C Chem pf 67

Cidin	Clucible present				
pre-	Cuba Cane 151/2	1636	1516	1634	
a &&	Cuba C S pf 34	351/6	34	351/6	
dson,	Cuban Am Sug. 24	15	24	1436	
	Davison Chem 44%	46	44	46	
ldwin	De Beers 2134	2134	2134	2 13/4	
otive	Del & Hud 124%	12436	123%	12436	
	Del Lac & W 12814	30%	128%	13034	
	Dome Mines 29%	30	2936	30	
	Dupont Co144	144	14234	143	
	Dupont deb 82	12 .	83	82	
Last	East Kodak 71%	73	7136	73	
41/2	El Stor Bat 4314	4434	4316	4434	
18	Elk Horn Coal 21%	2136	2136	2136	
.07	End Johnson 79%	7914	79%	79%	
73	End Johnson pf.III	111	111	.111	
16	Erie 151/6	1634	15%	:636	
474	Erie 1st pf 23	1434	93	2434	
176	Erie 2d pf 17	1734	17	1734	
50	Famous Play 81%	8234	81%	8236	
94	Fam Play pf 94%	9476	9434	9476	
.05	Fed M & S pf 49 .	19	49	49	
31	Fisher Body117	117	117	117	
3	Fiske Rubber 1514	16	04	16	
70	Freeport Texas. 23%	151/6	-2336	25	,
11/2	Gen Am Tk Car. 59%	61	59%	61	
19	Gen Asphalt 66	6614	6556	65%	
141/2	Gen Asphalt pf. 102%	10236	10234	10216	
50	Gen Electric 167%	16774	16736	16736	
46	Gen Motor 14%	15	14	1436	
10	Gen Motor 7% d 94%	\$436	9476	9436	
118	Goodrich 39	39	39	39	
81/2	Goodrich pf 89	893/4	88	8934	
134	Granby 291/6	30	1914	1932	
27	Great Nor Ore 39%	3914	3916	3914	
234	Great Nor pf 78	8114	7734	81	
32	Guantanamo S. 11%	. 12	1136	12	
02	Gulf M & N 17	17	17	17	
	Gulf M & N pf 88%	3814	3814	3814	
	Gulf Steel 79	82	79	8034	
N	Hendee Mfg 22	22	22	12	
	Houston Oil 77	7736	. 77	7736	
oston)	Hudson Mot 23%	23%	231/6	2314	
Prev	Hupp Motor 191/4	. 20	194	10	
Close	Hydraulic Sti %	10%	936	10%	
22.90	Illinois Cent105%	10834	10516	10834	
22.90	Ill Cent pf A 109%	10934	109	109%	
22.66	Indiahoma Ref. 41/6	43/6	45/6	454	
22.31	Inspiration 40	41	40	41	
22.19	Interboro Cons. 1%	136	136	136	
21.92	Interboro C pf 3%	316	336	314	
1	Int Cement 32	24	32	34	
1	Int Comb Eng. 23	\$314	23	23 %	ĺ
7 1	1110 0011110 014	1411	034/	041/	

HARDWARE MARKET PRICES ARE FIRME

NEW YORK, July 6-The Hardwa Age in its weekly review of the har ware markets says:

"Conditions in the hardware makets throughout the country indica that price tendencies are stiffening A constant demand exists for bo Building activitity has increased to demand for building materials, too glass and paint. Numerous small price advances were announced many of the jobbing centers."

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS DEMANI CHICAGO, July 6—The Standard Oll Company of Indiana forecasts the heavi-est demand for petroleum products this year the United States has ever known, and has keyed its entire organization to meet it

year the United States has ever known, and has keyed its entire organization to meet it.

CINCINNATI NORTHERN'S YEAR

The Cinginnati Northern road for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, reports net earnings of \$562,488 after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$18.74 a share on \$3,000,000 stock, compared with \$355,216 or \$11.84 a share in 1920.

Lake Sh.& M \$4 *31. 924, Lehigh Valley on 4½s. 90% Lehigh Valley on 4½s. 90% Lehigh Valley on 4½s. 90% Leu & Nash st L div 3s. 64 Lou & Nash rf 5½s. 98% Manati Sugar 1st 7½s. 90% Lehigh Valley on 4½s. 90% Lehigh Valley on 4½

7	11	U	L,	I	71	AT
756 754 0%	N	EW	YOF	RK B	ONI	
134	Am d	Ag Che	DII 56	*****	100%	100 A 103 Y 885
376 2 814	Am a	Smelting Sugar Screen Bright Toll & T	ol cit on		10136	885 913 1015 115 976
374	Am Am	Pel & T W W & Writ Pa	Elec se per se	10.	8236 87	823 863
814	Ann	Arbor 4 n Jurge our 4%	ns M 6s.)B	9034	90 A 893 833
134	ATA	SFcv	48 '05 48 '09 V 48 '60		8234 8334	813 823 993 923
9% 2% 1% 3%	Atl C	& SF Coast L L(L&	ren 4s 's ine 4s N) cit 4s	8	93 % 91 84	92 % 90 % 82 88
4%	Atl C	loast L.	7		107%	1075 37 100
6%						1033 105 533 815
3%	B& B& B&	O 48 '5 O cv 41/ O 58 '25 O 68 '29	s '88		. 82% . 88% . 100%	863 1003
614 614	B& C Barn	OPL SW31	E & W	48	79	783 91 102 108
256	Beth	Steel fd	54		95%	95 985
314	Brad Bkly Bkly	en Copi n Ed 5s n Ed 6s.	er 6s		98 ¼ 94 ¾ 102	983 943 102 1073
614	Bkly: Bkly:	nRT48	s ct		58%	58 584 £35
1134	BRIV	n H	IN CT.	4 s	07	833 783 83 92
9	Bush	Term F	ldg bs	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	91%	903 913 987
714	Cana	dian No	r d 6%s.			1103
914 1836 736	Caro	Clinch	& O 58		89 14	893 573 691
614	Cent Cent Cent	of Ga of N J Pac 1st	6m 5s 4m		9934	901
246	Cerro	o de Pa	sco evt	Sø	118%	1 18 285 873
736 1076	CB	& Q ge	n 4m '58.		93	91
4	Chi M	Til & Pu	g Sd 4s.		74	73.
136	CM	& StP 48 & StP d & St P	'89 48.4	'82	69%	75 % 61 683 624
834	Chi .	rtanway	B 03			735 803
19% 17% 16%	CRI	& Pac	d 48		81%	805 913
6.X	Chi I	Un Sta	614s C		115	807
256	Chie	& Nwn	31/2	8	76%	94 603 763 873
9%	Chi &	Nwn 5	4 '87		105	1103
976	Chile C C	C & St	diana 4s alt 6s L deb 41 L rf 6s	½8	89%	915 493
216	Col &	Indus 5 L South	1st 4s		78%	1005 1023 78 935
44 48 28% 8	Colu	mG&E	1 5s sta.		95%	\$5 72
674 316 1016	Cuba	Cane l	8		86%	671 [18]
4736 4736	Cuba	RR 5	Т 58		85	£5 £4 93 89
1534	Del d Del d	& Hud & Hud & Hud	v 58		10136	95
3974	Detre	olt Ed	8 33		98%	583 533
	Done	IL Dreer		4	* * * 3078	873 1821 983
63	DuP Duqu Duqu Emp	iesne L	deb 714	•	10276	107 102 106 98
9834	Erie Erie Erie	cv 4s 2 cv 4s 2	A		58 52 16 56	52 52 55
64 . 1676 44 1/4 39 1/4	Fisk	Rubbe	r 8s		10534	64 104 105
1236	Fran	nerican neisco Si	748 ug etf 74	8	100%	97 100 - 98
30%	Gen Geor Good	Elec de	b 68		19616	100 106 78 101
19	Gran Gran	by Min	8s '25. of Can	Sm	98 103	98 102 113
584 6936 1376	Gres	t North	ern 1st 4	48 B	9234	101
27 48 814	Linx	ana Ele	PC DS	5s	- 90	90 85
816	I III C	cent 3 1/2	8 04	A	78%	82 78 81
	III C	C StL &	NOIL	8	101%	95 95
R	India	ana Ste	al 5s '52		1236	100
rd-	Int I	M Marii	10 08	B	97	67 93 109 65
ar- ate	Int I	Paper C	68 B.		9814	85 85
ng. oth ise.						52 100 97 45
the ols, all in	Kan Kan Kan	C Ft S City St City S	& Mem	61	7156 8836	78 70 88
III.	Kan Kell; Kins	ser J la y-Spring	Tire 8s	ø '97	104	103
Oil vi- his	Lack	Steel Steel ede Gas	5s '23 5s '50 1st 5s		99 % 90 %	99
wn,	Lake Lake Lehi	Sh & M	1 S 4s '3 sy cn 4 %	1	92 14	94 92 90)

Pere Marq bs. 90
Philadelphia Co fa 97 14
Phil Ry 4s. 51 14
Pierce Oil 8s 31 99 14
P C C & St L 5s A 96 14
Port Ry 5s 42 86 14
Prod & Refin 71/2s. 97
Producers & Refin 8s 31 100 14
Prod & Refin 8s war 114 14
Pub Serv N J 5s. 84 14
Pub Serv N J 5s. 84 14
Reading 4s 97 85
Rio G & West 4s. 78 15
Rio G & West 4s. 78 15
Ran A & Ark Pass 4s. 76
Seaboard Air Line 7f 4s. 26 14
Seaboard Air Line 6s A 60
Sharon St Hosp 8s. 97 14
Sinclair Oil 71/2s 98 15
Sinclair Oil 71/2s 98 15
So Bell Tel 5s. 94 14
So Pac 4s. 83 15

US Realty 58..... 951/6

U S Realty 5s. 95½
U S Rubber 75. 90
U S Rubber 7½s. 102½
U S Rubber 7½s. 102½
U S Steel rf 5s. 102
U S Steel rf 5s. 103½
Utah Power 5s '44 91
Va-Car Chem 1st 5s '23 99½
Va-Car Chem 7½s 105½
Va-Car Chem 7½s 105½
Va-Car Chem 7½s 105½
Va Cy Ss. 96

Wabash 1st 5s '39..... 58

 Wabash 1st 5s '39.
 58

 Wabash 2d 5s '39.
 37½

 Warner Sugar 7s '41.
 101

 West Maryland 4s.
 64

 West Elec 1st 5s.
 109½

 West Pa Power 5s.
 93½

 West Pa Power 7s D '46.
 104½

 West Pac 4½s.
 86½

 West Pac 6s.
 98½

 West Shore 4s.
 83½

 West Shore 4s.
 83½

 West Shore 5½s.
 82

 West Union 6½s.
 109½

LIBERTY BONDS

Open High Low July 6 July 5 314 5 1947... 100.38 100.54 100.34 100.44 100.25 100.34 100.50 100.38 100.54 100.50 10

4th 414 8 38. 100.38 100.50 100.34 100.40 100.35 Victory 4 48. 100.54 100.54 100.50 100.52 130.54

Quoted in dollars and cents per \$100 bond.

08% 7196 85% 98% 93% 8136 8136 96% 105% 93% 60 105% 71 103% 100 96%

27% 21% 125% 15% 62 20%

75%

16% 62 21 144% 75%

12136

1134

Vir C Chem pr. . 67
Vir I C & C pf. . 71%
Wabash 12%
Wabash pf A . . 30%
Wabash B 22
West Maryland . 11%

West Maryland. 11½ 11½ W Mary 2 pf. . 21 21 West Elec pf. . 108½ 105 Western Pac. . 20 20½ W Pacific pf. . 59 60 Westingnouse. 58½ 59½ W Union Tel. . 96½ 56½ Wheel & L E . 13½ 14½ W & L E pf. . 26 26½ Wh Eagle O . 27½ 27½ White Motor . 48 48½ White Oil . . 85½ 85½ Wickwr Spen. . 16 165½ Willys-Ovrld. . 8½ 85½ Wils Cent. . 31 31

Wis Cent..... 31

Wright Aero.... 81/ · Ex-dividend.

108%

1073/6

43% 43% 195% 53 87% 53 91

1134 76% 13% 40 41% 32% 45% 91 55 57% 19% 88% 106% 45 45 48% 130

記 地域の方に 様と	INVEST	MENTS
STATE OF THE PARTY OF	Man Lor	City Marsellies 6s
ä	Mariand Oil 88 War	City Porto Alagra 8s
ă	Mich Cant d discount to the same and	City Rio Janeiro Su '48
	Mich State Tel Sh	City of San Paulo St
ĕ	Min SiP & SSM on 48	City of San Paulo City Solssons ta
ä	Minn StP & S S M So	City Zurich sa
g	Minn & St Louis fd 58	Danish & A
	Mo Kan & Tax 48 79%	Court Status (W.
8	Man Trans & Tray An All	Dom Canada & '31
	Mo Kan & Tex aj 5s	Dom Canada 5 % 29 101 %
	Ma Kan & Tex D I 68 C 95	I Was Canada be Barress 98 %
	Mo Pac gm 48	Dominican Rep 8s
	Ma Theo Sa '28	Dutch E Indies 6s '61 wi 95
	Me Dan fd As.	
	Montana Power 88 87 666 Montreal Tram 58 87	French Republic 8s
	Morris & Co 41/8	I want to the man bell by the account account and the
	Morris & Co 41/28	Tananasa 46
	Nat Tube 5s	Jananaga 2d 4148
	NOAN BOALERA	La Salainm 68.
	NOT& M ba	K Beiglum 18
		W Danmark 68
	NY Cent 31/28 79 79 NY Cent 41/28 801/4 865/4	V Vianmaelr Ra
	NY Cant he	
į	N V Cent col 78	I L' Normay Ha.
	NY C114 414 8 60	17 Consider So
	N Y City 4½ 8'65	
	N Y Gas 45 83 87	Paris Lyons M 6s wi 80
	N V Can H. L. Su 48.	Republic Tzecho-Slovak \$5 95%
	NYRy5s	Republic Chile 8s '26
	N Y State Ry 4 1/8 0/1	Republic Chile \$8 '46
	N V Tel 4148	Republic Uruguay \$8
	N Y Tel 6s '41	
	N V Tel 78	Swiss Conf Ss
	N Y Tel 68 49	Un K Gt Britain 54s '37
	N V & N H 88 814 805	
	N Y & Jersey 58 95% 95%	US Brazil 78 96%
	NYW&B4½8'46	US Mexico 4s
	No Am Edison 6s A '52 92	U S Mexico 5s 591/4
	No Ohio T & L 6s 96 55	U & Mexico 5s large 54%
	Norf So 5s	
	Norf & West 48 92% 52	
	Nort & W CV 68	
ì	Nor Pac 48 89 884	
	Nor Pac 41/48	was concentrated in the pet
	Nor Pac 68	shares as a direct sequence
	North-W Bell 78	
	Ont Power N F 58 96% 903	tween the Mexican delegates a
	Ore & Cal 5s	
(Ore S Line gtd 58	water in leading wells of the
	Ore-Wash Ry 48 82 815	producing companies.
i	Otis Steel 8s ser A 1941	
	Pac G & E 5s	from which it railled to 3978.
	Pac T & T 58 '52	that stock in the first two
	Pac f & T 5s	The voting trust certificates after
	Pan Am Pet Co 78 '30	ing at 35 railied to 38. Mexico
	Penna gm 41/48 92 (91) Penna cn 41/48 98 (98)	
ĺ	Penna 5s '97 100% 1003	displays of strength in the St
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	Peoria & E ino 48 36% 36	to 112 and Kentucky moving u
	Pere Marq 58 96 55	irregular. There were large to
ĺ	Philadelphia Co fd	tions in Skelly Oil during the fo
	Pierce Oil 8s '31 991/ 991/	I steady selling at 13% to 13%.
۰	DOOR CAY En A OALL OALL	The least to the Industrial Inches

statements of the existence of salt water in leading wells of the large producing companies.

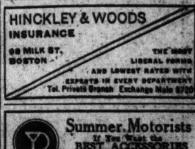
Mexican Seaboard was unsettled again at the opening, selling at 35 from which it railied to 39%, sales of that stock in the first two hours amounting to more than 30,000 shares. The voting trust certificates after selling at 35 railied to 38. Mexico oil was in supply on a large scale.

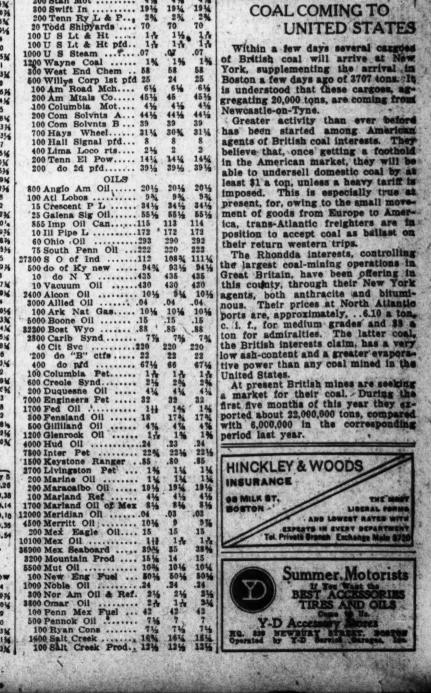
These declines were partly offset by displays of strength in the Standard Oil issues, Indiana ranging from 198% to 112 and Kentucky moving up from 33½ to 94½. Domestic Oil stocks were irregular. There were large transactions in Skelly, Oil during the forenoon at 11½ to 12. Southern States Oil was steady, selling at 13% to 13½.

Deaings in the Industrial issues were generally on a small scale, Hayes Wheel being one of the strong features, moving up from 30% to around 31½. Durant Motors was firm, with sales at 39%. Reo Motor Truck showed a steady tone, selling at 28 to 27%. There was a moderate amount of business in Radio common at 4% and 4½. Lima

nch Republic \$5	1600 CODA COD00 .00 .00
land-Am L 6s '47 wi 88% 88 8	-500 Cortex Silver 1 1 1
Kuang Ky 99 55 45	300 Cortex Silver 1 1 1 1 300 Cresson Gold 2 2 2 3
amaga 46	
	14000 El Salvador05 .04 .05 . 25000 Emma Silv Min01 .01 .01 .01 .
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ALCOHOLD THE COLUMN TO THE COLUMN TWO IS NOT	3000 Hermill Div Min 07 07
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etherlands 6s wi 96% 56%	1000 Jim B. Tonopah Min .06 .06 .06
orway 88	11000 Marsh Mines Cons. 17 .16 .16 500 Mason Valley 2 2 2
weden 6s	500 Mason Valley 2 2 2
usensland 6s	1100 Motherlode Clt 914 914 914
usensland 78	7000 Nat Tin
is-Lyons M 6s wi 80 79%	400 Ray Hercules Min. 11/2 11/4 11/4 200 Sheldon Mines 1% 1% 1%
ublic Tzecho-Slovak \$5 95% 25%	1000 Silver Horn11 .11 .11
ublic Chile \$8 '26	1000 Silver Horn11 .11 .11 .11 .11 .1000 Stewart Min07 .07 .07
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K Gt Britain 5 % 8 '29 10846	Sales (in \$1000)
Brazil 78 96% 56%	5 Allied Packer 6s. 83 824 8246 1 Alum 7s '25
Brazil 78	1 Alum 78 '25103% 103% 103%
Mexico 48	1 Alum 18 33
Mexico 58 59% 58%	3 Anaconda Cop 68.100% 100% 100%
Mexico 5s large 54% 54%	14 do 78 '29 1031/4 1031/4 1041/4
	11 April Am Oil 736s 18346 18346 18346
VIEW VODE CLIDE	6 Armour & Co 78. 105 104% 104%
NEW YORK CURB	6 Armour & Co 7s. 105 104% 104% 52 Beth Steel 7s 1923. 104% 104% 104%
	9 do 7s 1935103 102% 102%
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die common at 4% and 4%. Lima	1 Nat Leather 8s
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es High Low P.M.	1 Saks & Co 7s 97% 97% 97%
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Oil & Gas.....





INVESTMENTS BUSINESS, FINANCE,

BILL FOR LARGER FEDERAL RESERVE DIVIDEND RATE

Bankers Puzzled as to How System Can Pay the 12 Per Cent Proposed

NEW YORK, July 6—Banking cir-cles are evincing interest in despatches stating that the House Banking Committee is considering a bill proposing larger dividends to member banks of the Federal Reserve system.

At present, dividends to member banks are limited to 6 per cent on paid-in stock. The proposed bill will increase dividends to 12 per cent, which means, according to Governor Harding, that dividends would be East Butte.... raised to \$12,000,000 and the franchise Eastern Mfg.... tax would be \$6,000,000, after adding \$2,000,000 to surplus account.

Gen Electric....167% Gray & Davis....17 Greenfield T&D. 21 Hood Rubber... 49% Int Cem Corp... 33 Local bankers are somewhat puz-zled by these figures. They point out that expenses of the system last year approximated \$40,000,000. The heaviest outlay was for salaries. This will Int Products... 4% not be greatly reduced for 1922. Econ-omies are expected to be effected in minor items, but the total reduction will probably be small.

Smaller Earnings Expected

Further, less than \$2,500,000 has been reserved for the franchise tax Mexican Pete. 163% during the first six months of the year, and even this small reservation has been based on 6 per cent divi-For several reasons it is believed earnings for the first six months have been larger than they will be for the last half. One reason is the reduction in rediscount rates, now expected to be general throughout the system. Unless earning assets expand appreciably, there will, of course, be reduction in gross receipts.

Another reason for smaller earnings in the latter half is that the total of loans is expected to tend downward, at least through the summer. These loans have been steadily declining more than a year and a half and, while there are indications that liquidation is nearing the end, many leading bankers think there will be no increase in loans until crop-moving

The first week of this year total earning assets stood at \$1,470,921,000. On June 28 they had declined to \$1,-179,768,000, approximately \$300,000,-If reserve banks had not increased their investments, earning

ssets would have declined more. However, for the purpose of theoretical calculation of earnings for the last half, average earning assets may be placed at \$1,200,000,000 and the rediscount rate at 4 per cent. This would give \$24,000,000 gross for the last half. Estimating expenses at \$20,000,000 leaves \$4,000,000 net before dividends. At 12 per cent these would require approximately \$6,300,000. This means a deficit of \$2,300,000 in six onths and nothing for franchise tax

May Cut Rediscount Rate

OTHER BONDS
AtIG&WI5s... 61% 62% 61%
Hood Rub 7s... 99 69 58%
Int Cem Ss... 110 110 110
Mass G 4½s 299 94 94
NET&T 5s 32... 98 88 97%
NETel 5s 52... 97% 97% 97%
Swift 5s... 97% 97% 97%
War Bros 7%s... 109% 111 109%
West T&T 5s... 95% 95% 95% Bankers express the opinion that there it at least an equal opportunity for further reductions in rediscount rates before the end of this year. In that event, earnings might be reduced considerably below the above estimate. It is also probable that earning assets may be reduced.

Member banks are complaining that

reserve banks, through the purchase of bills in the open market and pur-chases of government securities, are competing with them, and many comnercial bankers say the reserve system should not attempt to earn any-thing in the present liquidated market. They say the system was not organized for profit and in lean times, such as the present, dividends might well be paid out of surplus. They further point out that nothing would so disarm criticism from demagogues as a year without profits. Heretofore the system has been vigorously attacked

pecause of its swollen profits.

For this reason some bankers oppose an increase of dividends to 12 per cent. Such an increase might force reserve banks into keener competition with commercial banks than ever before, to earn dividends.

A compromise might be effected

A compromise might be that would work to the general good that would work to the general good if reserve banks were permitted to increase dividends up to say 9 per cent or 10 per cent when earned, and with the approval of the Federal Re-serve Board. However, a rate of 12 per cent, in any case, is regarded as extreme and it is believed that such payments might lay the Federal Reserve open to hostile criticism GAS SALES HUGE
WASHINGTON, July 6—The Geological Survey reports that although the gas industry had difficulty in obtaining fuel in 1920, more gas than ever was soldnearly 500,000,000,000 cubic feet, valued at more than \$300,000,000. that might ultimately overthrow the

NO EVIDENCE OF **RE-INVESTMENT** OF JULY FUNDS

Although July 1 released a large amount of funds which will seek reinvestment, it is felt among bond dealers that the full force of this demand will not be noticeable until to-ward middle of the month. At present there is no dearth of new secur-

Investors know what they will receive in payments, and in years when there is a scarcity of offerings, reinvestment of those payments is anticipated a week or so, purchase being made for delivery after that date. As yet there has been practically no evidence of such action. There has, however, been one instance cited of a investor who is now making this choice of tax-exempt securities to absorb \$1,000,000. Demand in this field is slight and the market is marking time, with no definite trend notice

Prospective financing for the summer by states and municipalities looks now as though it would be light in comparison with the spring. Some authorities say this type of financing has reached its peak for the year, but in view of many plans now under way throughout the country for extensive road building, it seems probable that the fall will see a renewal of offerings

BOSTON STOCKS

Boston El 2 pf. . 102

Carson Hill....10 Chile......22 Connor J T.....23

Cop Range.....
Davis Daly.....

Edison Electric.174

Miss Riv Power. 22%

Mohawk...... 62 New Cornelia... 181/

Pere Marquette. 32 Quincy Min.... 43

Porrington 39)

Un Twist Drill. II
US Smelting. 40
*US Smelt of. 4714
US Steel. 994
Utah Me & T. 11/6
Ventura Oil. 3234
Waldorf Sys. 294
Wal Watch. 9
Walworth Mfg. 1234
Warren Bree. 3114

· Ex-dividend.

Warren Bros... 31% 33 31 Winona... LIBERTY BONDS

Lib 3468... 100.50 100.60 100.14 100.24
1st 4468... 100.00 100.34 100.00 100.34
2d 4468... 100.04 100.14 100.04 100.14
3d 4468... 100.04 100.30 100.01 100.30
4th 4468... 100.28 100.34 100.24 100.34
Victory 4468.00.40 100.40 100.40 100.40
O'LHER BONDS

CHICAGO BOARD

CHICAGO CASH MARKET

-Split. b Bid. a Asked.

cent over June, 1921.

Eastern SS ..

Cal & Ariz...

UNMERGING OF PACIFIC ROADS Ahmeek 61 Allouez 25 Am Ag Chem 39 MUCH OPPOSED fornia:

efficient and Uneconomical

SAN FRANCISCO (Special Correspondence)—The entire Pacific slope has joined forces, through the various interested commissions, chambers of commerce, and other similar public bodies, in an effort to prevent the unmerging of the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific railroads, as ordered by a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

The separation of the lines is held to be against efficiency and against economy of operation, and, although it is recognized that the Interstate Commerce Commission has the power and probably will exercise that power-to reunite the two systems after they have been separated, in obedience to the Supreme Court deree, it is the desire of the Pacific slope states to prevent this costly unmerging and re-merging, if possible, by allowing the two Pacifics to reefficiency and economy in so doing.

Regroupings Favored

Public utility commissioners of California, Utah, New Mexico, Nevada, and Arizona, meeting in the offices of California State Railroad Commission, n the Flood Building, this city, the plan of consolidation of the Southern Pacific and the Central Pacific, already formulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission, was approved.

Another proposal, known as the Ripley Plan, which would unite the Central Pacific with the Union Pacific, was disapproved. This conference also appealed to the Interstate Commerce Commission to put into effect at once its plan for districting and consolidating the rail lines of this country, as formulated in 1920. This plan of consolidation and districting, to state it briefly, would distribute Pacific coast railroads into three groups, or consolidations:

System No. 13, the Union Pacific and Northwestern; System No. 16, the Santa Fe Railroad alone, Southern No. 17. the Southern Pacific and the Rock

12%

Under this plan, System 17 would include all the present lines of the Southern Pacific, including the Central Pacific, and apparently changing only the half-ownership of the Northwestern Pacific, held by the Southern Pacific, the Northwestern Pacific now being included in the Santa Fe System, but being placed with the Union Pacific by the new Interstate Commerce Commission plan.

These state commissioners at their session here sent a telegram to the Interstate Commerce Commission, urging it to put its plan of regrouping of mins Transportation Act, into immeeffect. This telegram, accord-

representative of this newspaper that

an application for a rehearing of the entire matter will be pressed vigor-ously before the United States Su-

1 yellow 65
2 yellow 64% 65
3 yellow 64 664 65
4 yellow 634
5 yellow 63 62 624
6 yellow 62 62 624
2 white 644 65
3 white 624
4 white 634
5 white 63
6 white 624
6 contail white 63
6 contail white 65
6 contail Many Interests Affected In taking the lead in the movement to prevent dismemberment of the Southern Pacific lines—that road having owned the majority of stock in the Central Pacific for a number of years—the San Francisco Chamber

support of every chamber of commerce in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, Nevada, Washington, and part of Oregon, all of the last-named state not being interested in the situation. In California, a committee of fifty men has been named to handle the campaign, to prepare data showing the disastrous results of the separation to CONSOLIDATED GAS OUTPUT
The output of the Boston Consolidated
Gas Company for June, 1922, was 483,
553,000 cubic feet, an increase of 2.5 per
This committee consists of some of the most prominent business, com

Exempt from all Federal Income Taxes

MUNICIPAL AND STATE BONDS

			To Yield
Greenfield, Mass.	4sJune	1932-41	3.90%
Lawrence, Mass.	4s	1925-31	4.00
Westford, Mass., Notes	41/48	1923-42	4.10
Watertown, Mass.	41/48 May	1925-31	4.10
Turners Falls, Mass., Notes	41/48July	1933-47	4.10
Turners Falls, Mass., Notes	41/48 July	1924-32	4.15
Narragansett, R. I.	5sJan.	1924-37	4.15
State of Colorado	5s June 1952-Oct.	1932	4.20
Windsor, Conn.	41/28 Oct.	1945	4.50
Darlington Co., S. C.	5sJune	1924-27	4.60

WATKINS & CO.

40 State Street 7 Wall Street BOSTON NEW YORK

mercial, industrial, and professional MANUFACTURERS IN IRRIGATION FOR men in San Francisco. The first act of this committee was to send out the following statement to all merchants and shippers in Cali-

"The movement throughout Cali-fornia to avert the dismemberment of the Southern Pacific-Central Pacific Separation of Southern Pacific system is a campaign on behalf of every merchant and shipper in the State. "The dismemberment of this great

system after unified operation over a period of 52 years would mean these hings, among others: "(1) The setting up of two sets of operating managements where one now exists, and the added costs of this

added machinery, which must be borne "(2) The duplication of facilities at 23 junction points in this State, except such facilities outside the State, and the resulting added costs to shippers

and merchants. "(3) Inferior and disorganized serv ice inevitable from complicated traffic problems arising where single shipments in single state would neces-sarily and frequently travel on three or more railroad lines instead of one. "(4) Increased difficulties in rate djustments, with the prospect of

higher rates on all commodities due

higher operating costs. "Already many commercial and traf-bodies throughout California, inthe presentation to the Government of evidence proving the advantages of ber of Commerce, the Los Angeles Chamvelopment Association, the Northern Counties Association, the United Chambers of Commerce of the Sacramento Valley, the Sacramento Chamber of Commerce, and scores of similar organizations have gone on record and Harley W. Brundige, president of the are actively at work to protect their members against this impending

calamity. The California State Railroad Com mission, following the conference of the commissioners of the various states, issued a statement reading, in

part, as follows: "The California Railroad Commission hopes that the Interstate Commerce Commission will accede to the request expressed in the telegram and that the railroad consolidation hearings for the Pacific coast states will held at an early date in order that the harmful uncertainty may be re-moved and the much-needed transportation development of California and the other western states continue uninterruptedly and progressively. At those hearings this commission intends to urge upon the Interstate Commerce Commission such groupings and such consolidation of roads as will best serve the ever-growing transportation needs of the entire State of California."

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS (Quoted by Curtis & Sanger)

	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.				
ľ					prox
ì	Company Mat	urity	Bid	Ask :	yield
	Am Thread 6s. Aug	1,'29	10214	10314	5.45
	Anacond Cop 6s.Jan	1,'29	1001/	100%	5.85
	do 7sJan	1.'29	1027	10314	6.40
	Armour & Co 7s. July	15,'30	1041/	10454	6.25
	Beth St Eq 7s. Oct	1,'35	10234	1031/4	6.65
Ó	Bklyn Edi 6sJan			102	
	do 7sJan	1,'30	10614	106%	5.85
	Dia Match 71/48. Nov	1,'35	10734	10814	6.55
	Duquesne Lt 6s. July			10314	
	E Mass S R 41/48	26.00	A PART		7.10
á	41/28Jan	1.'48	64	66	7.50
1	do 6sJan				7.50
3					

be given back to the Southern Pacific in the regrouping of the lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Nevada and Utah did not join in the telegram to the Interstate Commerce Commission, because they did not have authority from their state governments so to do.

Meanwhile, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel, William F. Herrin, informs the regression of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel, William F. Herrin, informs the regression of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel, William F. Herrin, informs the regression of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel, William F. Herrin, informs the regression of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel, William F. Herrin, informs the regression of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel, William F. Herrin, informs the regression of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through its counsel of the southern Pacific Railroad Company, through the southern Pacific Railroad Compan

NEW SHARON HOOP STOCKS
TOUNGSTOWN, O., July 6—Stockholders of the Sharon Steel Hoop Company approved a recommendation to increase the authorized, capital from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The new stock will consist of \$5,000,000 8 per cent cumulative preferred, convertible into common. Plans call for the issuing of \$1,500,000, largely sunderwritten pro rata at par by shareholders. The new funds will give a net working capital of about \$3,000,000.

BANK RATE UNCHANGED LONDON, July 6-The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remain unchanged today at 3½ per cent.

SOUTH OPPOSED TO PITTSBURGH-PLUS

Claim That Market Is Severely Restricted by Differential in Steel Prices

CHATTANOOGA, July 5-Federal Trade Commission hearings in Chattanooga on the Pittsburgh-plus differ-

tanooga on the Pittsburgh-plus differential in steel pricing have attracted here steel manufacturers and fabricators from throughout the South. Witnesses have been piling up testimony that the competitive field of southern manufacturers is severely restricted by "Pittsburgh-plus."

Chattanooga is mainly affected adversely, being the largest user of steel in the South, in its boiler works and other fabricating plants. A great many outside officiels have come in, however, to add their testimony to that of local complainants. Robert W. Schwab, president of the Southern Bed Spring Company, of Atlanta, expressed the general feeling when he testified that an actual Birmingham manufacturing cost price would enable his plant to double its volume of business, as well as to compete in little testiments. Now York

The cators from throughout the South. With only two flows of water during the experiments on a field of 40 acres west of Dodge City.

With only two flows of water during the experiments on a field of 40 acres west of Dodge City.

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With only two flows of water during the experiments on a field of 40 acres west of Dodge City.

With only two flows of water during the experiments of the entire season, Professor Melichers expects to sell 200 bushels an acre from the field. Adjoining fields of potatoes grown without irrigation are expected to produce from 40 t business, as well as to compete in distant markets such as New York.

High Waste in Bolts Makers of steel bolts and similar articles in which the pacentage of waste is high, were bitter in their attacks on the preferential pricing. F. H. Mohns, president of the American Bolt Company, of Birmingham, pointed out that waste on certain bolt sizes ran as high as 50 per cent, which waste had to be sold as scrap. Pittsburgh competition on bolts had a double advantage, he said: a better price on the waste, and the ability to ship into the South only their finished

product. result is that Pittsburgh plants A result is that Pittsburgh plants and those in that district get into New Orleans and sell more than the Birm-ingham plant does; and have shut off southern competition entirely in the Texas fields. As a consequence of the higher cost due to Pittsburgh basing, southern fabricators are forced to allow less favorable discounts than those of Pittsburgh plants, and must operate on smaller margins of profit. Mr. Mohns declared that if the Pittsburgh-plus pricing were eliminated, he of capacity of its plant, because of the increased territory in which it could compete.

Boiler Makers Testify

T. H. Johnson, general manager of Casey-Hedges Company, large boiler makers, of Chattanooga, and repre-sentatives of the Walsh & Weidener Boiler Company, Chattanooga Boiler & Tank Company, and several other portunity of acquainting themselves fabricating firms, testified as to the with Norwegian products and manurestriction on their territory caused factures of every description, and of fabricating firms, testified as to the with Norwegian products and manurestriction on their territory caused factures of every description, and of by the preferential rate basing. Chattanooga boiler works turn out products and manurestriction on their territory caused factures of every description, and of factal year ended June 30 were \$45,415,000 in the factal year ended June 30 were \$45,415, ucts ranking second to Erie, Pa., in amount, and claim that they would have precedence if they had an equal show for sheet steel.

Local officials have been keenly interested in the commission's hearings diate effect. This telegram, according to Mr. Brundige, is preliminary to the presentation later, before the Interstate Commerce Commission, of pleas from the railroad and other utility commissions of the western states, asking that the Central Pacific be given back to the Southern Pacific in the regrouping of the lines by the and thus allow the industrialized South to compete for business on

			Increase
14	Total reserve	£22,385,000	°£1,963,000
-	Circulation	124,523,000	1,475,000
v	Bullion	128,435,000	*461,000
	Other secs	75,891,000	94,000
	Other deps	133,393,000	18,306,000
	Public deps	14,922,000	*1,425,000
1.	Govt secs	67,898,000	18,768,000
r			
	*Decrease.		

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liabilities is now 15 per cent compared with 18.50 per cent last week.

Clearings through London banks for the week were £849,189,900 compared with £650,772,000 last week and £859,230,000 this week last year.



INVESTMENT **BONDS**

MUNICIPAL INDUSTRIAL RAILROAD UTILITY GOVERNMENT

Bought, Sold and Quoted

Whitney & Elwell Members New York and Boston Stock Exchange

30 State Street, Boston

KANSAS POTATOES With Two Flows of Water, Yield May Be Quadrupled

TOPEKA, Kan., July 5 (Special)-A new potato-growing district of large possibilities is to be developed in the Arkansas River Valley in western Kansas, following the successful demonstration of the practicability of irrigation by pumping to guarantee the crop. Prof. L. E. Melchers, of the Kansas Agricultural College, has been

"In the Kaw valley and in the Red River country there are always sufficient rains. In the Arkansas valley the winter snows and the usual spring rains give the crop a fine start. There may be sufficient summer rains and there may not be, so irrigation will guarantee the water just at the time the plants need it most. The potato grower in the Arkansas valley can control the moisture and be certain of

NORWAY TO HOLD INDUSTRIES' FAIR

The two former industrial fairs in Norway, held in 1920 and 1921, proved a great success, and aroused keen interest both at home and abroad. has therefore been resolved to hold the fair again this year. This third industries fair will be held at Chris-

country.

The object of the fair is to promote the sale of Norwegian products and manufactures in home and also in foreign markets. It therefore constitutes an important link in the work for the furtherance of Norway's foreign trade. Foreign buy-ers are thus afforded an excellent op-

RUSSIA'S DEBTS OF INTEREST TO MANY NATIONS

France and Great Britain Have Particularly Large Sums at Stake There

BRUSSELS (Special Correspondence)—The aggregate foreign debt of Russia may be estimated in the fol-

WILLE	man	ner:			X . Washington	
					Gold franca	32
rench	debt				25,000,000,000	
ritish	debt				19,000,000,000	93
						1
					3,500,000,000	10
utch,	Swiss	and	Scand	lina-		22
viar	debt	8			5,000,000,000	ΑĞ
merica	un de	bt			2,000,000,000	17

The Russian war debts are divided among Great Britain, France, United States, Japan, Italy, and Belgium, respectively, for 14,250,000,000; 950,000,000; 1,410,000,000 gold francs; 225,000,000 yen, 37,000,000 lire, and 115,000,000 Belgian gold francs.

French Investment Big

Before the war, Franco had advanced to Russia, in state loans, security and municipal bonds, more than 16,000,000,000 gold francs.

The sums invested by the Belgians in various Russian bonds, railway stocks, and Russians town loans. amount to more than 525,000,000 gold

In addition to these loans, In addition to these loans, the French and Belgians have invested in existing concerns in Russia, relating to the coal, engineering, electrical and chemical trades, as well as to conveyance means, considerable funds.

The Belgian and French collieries and works supplied almost the whole of the aggregate expenses.

of the aggregate amount of coal ex-tracted, and three-fourths of the pig iron and laminated products turned out in Russia.

The amount of the commercial se-The amount of the commercial se-curities and other property and inter-ests, owned by the French and Bel-gians in Russia, is estimated to be nearly 9,000,000,000 gold francs.

Belgian Interests

industries fair will be held at Christiania during the week ending Sept. 10.

The number of entries last year was very large. Practically every branch of Norwegian industry and handicraft was represented, and exhibits were series represented and exhibits were series represented. would recommend to the directors of hibits were sent in from every manu-his company an immediate doubling facturing center throughout the product works and 36 sundry con-of capacity of its plant, because of country. gold francs, and 43 public works with a capital of 580,000,000 gold francs, representing the private property that the Belgian delegates at The Hague Conference have been commissioned to safeguard, in order to revive their activity, without further delay, and thus facilitate the relief of

\$350,000.

Lee Broom & Duster Company

8 % Broom Corn Purchase Gold Note

Dated February 1, 1922. Maturing February 1, 1927, and February 1, 1982 ONE-HALF OF THE ABOVE NOW OFFERED

Interest Payable February 1st and August 1st Coupon Notes in \$1000, \$500 and \$100 Denominations Interest and Principal Payable at the Office of CHICAGO TITLE & TRUST COMPANY. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

1. The business was established in 1870 at Davenport, Iowa, and opporated in 1891 under the laws of Iowa.

2. 8% Broom Corn Gold Note Redeemable at \$115 and interest per Hundred Dollars of the principal amount on ninety days' notice.

3. Interest payable February 1 and August 1. Maturing February 1, 1927 and February 1, 1982.

Both principal and interest payable at the office of Chicago Title and Trust Company, Chicago, Illinois, without deduction from principal or interest for any tax or taxes (except succession or inheritance taxes) which the Company may be required to deduct therefrom or to retain thereon under any present or future law of the United States or any State, so far as such payment without deduction may be lawful.

We believe the Lee Broom & Duster Company to be the largest and highest rated independent broom manufacturing Company in the United States. Through its manufacturing and selling agencies the Company has secured general distribution of THE LEE BROOM over the United States, with business in practically every state in the Union.

PLANTS

The Lee Broom & Duster Company owns and operates modern, well equipped broom manufacturing establishments in Boston, Mass., Davenport, Iowa and Lincoln, Nebraska. Each plant is safeguarded with the latest approved automatic sprinkler systems, and entirely covered by insurance. Sales offices are maintained in the Bush Terminal Sales Bidg., New York City, and Railway Exchange Bidg., Chicago, Ill.

Regular and full dividends have been paid consecutively each year on all the outstanding preferred stock since the Incorporation of the Company thirty years ago.

Legal details in connection with this issue have been handled by Messrs. Lane & Waterman, Davenport, Iowa.

WE RECOMMEND AND OFFER THE UNSOLD BALANCE AT PAR

LITTEN & ROBERTS

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK BUILDING, ROCK ISLAND, ILLINOIS

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND

Golf Course Just Completed on Seashore at Chatham, Massachusetts



THE DUNES OF EASTWARD HO!

New Golf Layout at Chatham, Cape Cod, Offers Best Features of British Sea-Siders

Eastward Ho!-with this name does the new golf course of Chatham Country Club on Cape Cod betoken the unusual which truly calls for an exclamation mark. The first divots have just flown to the mashies on the duneland of this new links and already such as Ouimet speak of it in superlatives; simply because there is nothing like it this side of the heather, and nothing even there which will better it when the turf has two more years. This course is designed for years. This course is designed for championships and before many seasons one predicts that a national title will hang on the balance along the Massachusetts shore.

Walton Heath, James Braid's stamp ing ground, was evolved by the plans of the same English architect-W. Fowler-who conceived the splendid holes which bring out all the golf there is in the Great Point penninsula on Pleasant Bay, and if this course is not his masterpiece he has yet to make one.

High bluffs above the Atlantic, rolling plains, calm bays, and dunes which the wind never leaves—these offer the composite of a golfer's paradize which this time is triumphantly

are D. Edgar Manson,

Donham, Robert W. Sayles, Dr. John

in every detail from the salt water

FAIRWAY FABLES

during the greater part of those four circuits and he will win; that's about

Fame, because Sandwich and Skokie together would demand more recognition than a job in the movies or a brass

The amateurs have taken themselves

won the event in 1916, and this year

we see many of them—J. P. Guilford, F. J. Wright Jr., R. T. Jones Jr., Jesse W. Sweetser and a host of dark horses. With all credit to the amateurs, one

must say, however, that while they

The way they are working on the

ground at West Hingham, where the

South Shore Country Club links is un-

before the sand will fly out of the

Maine may be the "Summer Play

band serenade.

The yardage of the course is 6379: 3147 out and 3232 in. The holes: ing the course is restricted to these 415, 356, 309, 166, 533, 400, 177, 366, 425 329, 333, 366, 151, 358, 512, 448 peninsular just what it ought to be

Par is figured at 35, 37, 72. This story of the distances, however,

not begin to be complete, for there is so much to contend with in the way of hazards, cross-winds, rough, uneven topography, tricky putting surfaces, and so forth, that the ordinary standards become quite a percentage There are two long holes, it will

be seen, the fifth and the seventeenth, with real brassie stretches and everybut as regards the coming national that makes whosoever sinks a 5 pick the pellet out of the cup withplayers: the fourth, 166 yards; the seventh, 177 yards; the tenth, 212; the fifteenth 151. Five others measure from 400 to 483 each. Thus the distance element in the championship course is complete even on paper, and on the turf, in actual playing, these hole-lengths are often greatly

As for the trapping, when it is realized that the architect was given instructions to "go the limit" in designing a real golf course, one need hardly be told that the quota of bunkers is not skimped. Such sand pits scarcely ever greet the modern holiday golfer, opens ever since Charles Evans Jr. for these are excavations which do not release a ball unless it is played correctly. Making a trap at Eastward but a matter of digging the sand below the surface loam, filling from outside sources being obviated. Already the 10 new bunkers at Chatham have a seasoned look, they are such natural developments of the stretch of four rounds. from outside sources being obviated. cape soil. About the greens, across fairways where ill-hit shots most often land, waiting for slice and hook, these bunkers are one of the most magnificent features about this layout which is praiseworthy in so many directions. Water-hazards abound also.

One of the golfer's great joys is gained from the watural beauty of the wayne E. Stiles in his courses there links he plays over, for even though will be no undue dampness in the end he may not pause in deliberate admiration of the view or the surrounding verdure, yet he is aware of the being laid there right now. excellence of scenery more than a little. And so it is a very great ground of America," but apparently asset of the present course that there these United States are of similar sigare the billowy stretches of fairway, nificance to the better British pros, the bordering lines and dotted clumps judging by the way they book themof conifereous trees, the various tall of conifereous trees, the various tail selves for exhibitions on our courses grasses, the curving beaches, and the high sea as the ultimate boundary. Much consolation awaits the duffer and are Alexander Hurd and Jonathan and the late for the consolation and the late for the consolation are selected and are all the series of the late for the consolation are selected as the consola after a 9 at Chatham.

H. Taylor, who come too late for the Skokie skirmish but will play here, coats and all—for our instruction, doubtless. Construction work on the links, which were opened on Monday with an exhibition match by Francis D. Ouimet and others, began in 1920 and Massachusetts having just given the amateur sceptre to Ouimet, Pennsylvania will crown J. W. Platt or some one case. The state professionals will show the amateurs how it should be done, however, by running off their 72 holes beforehand, starting today. over \$75,000 has been expended on the land to date.

There is an excellent clubhouse, facilities for tennis, yachting, bathing, fishing, and indeed the whole environment in the town of Chatham, 92 miles from Boston, with a progres-

Several Fourth of July fireworks exhibitions at local country clubs are due for postponement again tonight, judging by the present color of the sky, and sive population, is ideal.

Financing, by-laws, etc., have been one is tickled to ruminate upon the fact that golf is about the most weatherproof of Fourth sports after very adequately worked out by the officers, who are: G. Herbert Windeler, president; Percival Gilbert, a former all.



View Showing Admirable Variety of the Land for a Links Resembling Famous Ones in England and Scotland

state champion, treasurer, and Henry H. Wilder, secretary. Windeler is Way Is Now Open for United former U. S. G. A. president, and Wilder at one time was president of the state body. Associated with the above men on the board of governors

Howland, Oscar C. Nickerson, Edward Membership is at present limited to laternational Meet Progresses With Pacification of Rival French Feminine Athletic Federations sale of houselots in the plots adjoin-

program?

NEW YORK, July 5-Announcement for women be governed by the Interowners of the Chatham Country Club. by the rival French feminine athletic national Amateur Athletic Federation? federations that they and dropped If so, what rules should be adopted whose plan it is to make the 250-acre federations that they had dropped their differences, at least temporarily, en? Shall international championship and would conduct the international games at Pershing Stadium on Aug. 20, is expected to pave the way for the entry of an American team in

golf competitions it is pretty easy especially throughout the European to pick the winner before the event, countries, it is expected that the Incountries, it is expected that the International Amateur Federation, the controlling body in international athopen one is faced with the fact that there are too many Man O' Wars enletics, will accept jurisdiction in femout a pang. And four one-shotters are offered for the skill testing of tered to make any prophecy nearly a inine athletics within the next year the sure thing. Somebody's putter-this Such a move would standardize and "somebody" being one of a small group give permanency to track and field of leaders-will be infallible at Skokie sport among women throughout the world and meet with the approval of the national amateur sport-governing what always happens after all. And if it is Mr. Hagen's green-stick which happens to be the working one, they had better sweep out one of those niches in the Washington Hall of hodies of all civilized nations.

Members of the Amateur Athletic Association recently received from President F. S. Edstrom of the International Amateur Athletic Federation communication addressed to the and Tzechoslovakia. France also will enter the strongest women's athletic

President Edstrom, who is a famous Swedish athletic authority, stated that very seriously in the United States the council has decided by vote to study the adoption of rules governing athletic, track and field events for women. In order that a full and complete report on the subject might be made to the council for 1923 President Edstrom has appointed the following committee: Frantz Reichel. France, president; H. J. Barclay, Great Britain, vice-president; F. Wydemans, Belgium; Allen Muhr, France; one woman to be appointed by the French Athletic Federation and a similar member to be appointed to declare an armistice until October. by the Amateur Athletic Association when the annual meetings of the rival of Great Britain. der construction, it will not be long of Great Britain.

The committee will be asked to reannual meetings efforts will be made the port its finding upon the following to fuse the two into one federation or was questions:

bunkers there. At present things are uestions:

Shall amateur track and field sports ous working relations.

DISAGREEMENT OVER

DAVIS CUP RECEIPTS

WIMBLEDON, July 6-Whether the

of how the receipts from the matches

are to be divided.

SCHEDULED TODAY States Women's Team Entry Miss Bancroft and Miss Hooker

and Mrs. Godfrey and Mrs. Bickle Meet BUFFALO, N. Y., July 6 (Special)-

CLAYCOURT SEMIS

Semi-final matches of the women's national claycourt championship were scheduled for the Park Club courts this afternoon, all but four of the meets for women be allowed? Shall this afternoon, all but four of the track and field competition for women original contestants having been elibe made a part of the Olympic games minated from the tournament before play ended yesterday. It is the general consensus of opin-

these competitions. The personnel of ion among amateur athletic authorithe team already has been announced. ties in this country that the committee Miss L. H. Bancroft of Boston, was In connection with the development appointed will report in favor of the to encounter Miss Helen Hooker of competitive athletics for women, control of women's athletics by the Niagara Falls, in one of today's semi-I. A. A. F. and that recommendation finals, while the survivors of the lower half, Mrs. Harry Brickle of Olympic games program for the meet Toronto, the Canadian champion, was to be held at Amsterdam in 1928. scheduled to play Mrs. F. W. Godfrey of Brookline, Mass., who was runnerup in the last years' tournament.

Enter for Women's Meet There was only one upset in yester-PARIS, July 5 (By The Associated Hooker defeated Miss Katherine Gard-Press)—Entries of women's field and ner of Boston, Miss Hooker captured track athletic teams for the international meet to be held in Pershing Stadium August 20 have been received from Belgium, Switzerland, England, and Techoslovakia. France also will easy time, winning from Miss Ruth enter the strongest women's athletic King, Cleveland city champion, and Mrs. Godfrey was never in danger of

evenly divided opinion.

Play was begun yesterday in the mixed doubles, with the national claycourt title at stake. This tournament has attracted an unusually brilliant entry list, and competition promises

tered in the singles tournament will play in the mixed doubles, and also in

ton and Carl Buell of Buffalo in the first match of the mixed doubles, and Miss Bancroft, playing with Gerald Emerson of New York, won from Miss Marjorie Kessell and Percival Bowen HURLINGHAM, Eng., July 5—In of Buffalo. One match was won by

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP

while Major V. N. Lockett, who played back, secured two. A. Grisar, The Scarborough Club, which staged the Australian-Belgian matches, declined to take more than 10 percent of the receipts, or just about enough to cover the expenses.

OUTFIELDER SENT TO FLINT PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 6—Thomas McNamara, star outfielder of the Princeton University nine, who recently joined the Pittsburgh Nationals, has been sent to the Fint Club of the Michigan-Ontario League, under an optional agreement, local club officials announced here today.

While Major V. N. Lockett, who played back, secured two. A. Grisar, a Belgian, /was the other Eastcott player.

The Parton Lockett, who played back, secured two. A. Grisar, a Belgian, /was the other Eastcott player.

The Performance of the Argentine players was uniformly good. Four of their goals were hit by Louis Lacey, their goals were hit by Louis Lacey, Miss Mary Clark and C. R. Whiling. Buffalo, won from Miss Betty Albright and Eugene Stackpole, by default, whose husband is chairman of the Hurlingham Club, presented a cup to Captain Lacey.

Miss Helen Hooker, Nisgara Pails, detented Miss Katherine Gardner, Boston, 6—3, 4—6. 6—2.

Mrs. H. Godfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Mary Clark and C. R. Whiling. Buffalo, 8—1, 8—2.

Miss Mary Clark and C. R. Whiling. Buffalo, won from Miss Betty Albright and Eugene Stackpole, by default, whose husband is chairman of the Hurlingham Club, presented a cup to Captain Lacey.

After the match Lady Tweedmouth, whose husband is chairman of the Hurlingham Club, presented a cup to Captain Lacey.

Captain Lacey.

Diegel-Clips Par in Practice at Skokie His 66 Not Likely to Be Equaled

in the Title Rounds CHICAGO, July 6 (By The Assoclated Press)-With a course record of 66, set in practice by Leo Diegel

sliced or hooked shot will trickle into
the cavities. But the escape is fairly
easy, as explosion shots are more
simple in the powdery sand.
On the greens, velvety grass is so
even that a golf ball that has not been
tested for sphericity will run true to
the putter's touch, leaving the player
to solve only the roll of the terrain.
The weather thus for hear hear

The weather thus far has been ideal; warm enough and yet not hot for good playing of the 6,548-yard course. Diegel's record performance of beating par 70 by four strokes proved that while the course is fast. the greens are soft enough to hold well-pitched shots perfectly. The former

10,000,000 FRANCS URGED FOR 1924

of 66, set in practice by Leo Diegel of New Orleans, to shoot at, contestants entered in the record field of 288 for the national open golf championship began to whirl around the Skokie course today, preparing for the first section of the three elimination rounds that starts on Monday.

With fairways made fast by lack of rain, although-offering fine lies because of the abundant turf, the expert golfers seeking the crown of James M. Barnes of New York are able to drive prodigious distances with the latest models of the standardized balls.

Eluding the numerous sand traps is not so easy, as the fast course tends to let the balls roll, so that a sliced or hooked shot will trickle into the cavities. But the escape is fairly easy, as explosion shots are more simple in the powdery sand.

On the greens, velvety grass is so even that a golf ball that has not been

MAYFORTH ACCEPTS POSITION BURLINGTON, Vt., July 5 position of graduate manager of letics at the University of Vermon today accepted by Henry A. May now of Springfield, Mass. May was graduated from the university of the was catcher on the battern in his college years and comments. or beating par 70 by four strokes proved that while the course is fast, the greens are soft enough to hold well-pitched shots perfectly. The former Detroit player, who tied for second still being vacant.

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Pennsylvania, New Bloomfield, Box W

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OF TECHNOLOGY PRAPELIN T. KURT, Prin

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THE PRIVATE SECRETARY is a highly paid, confidential executive. The position affords unusual opportunities for advancement. Our course of intensive training in secretarial duties, tactful correspondence, stenography, accounts and banking assures you of an excellent position through our placement bureau on graduation. Special Summer courses for one month and three months duration. Free lessons and Catalogue on request.

international meet.

The games will be held under the auspices of the Feminine Federation of France. This is a temporary amalgamation of two feminine French athletic federations between which and Mrs. Bickle is the subject of the match between the subject of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist, but the outcome of the match with Miss Marjorie Miss Bancroft is regarded as an almost certain finalist. MOON'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS, 50 EAST 42D ST., NEW YORK CITY, 214 LIVINGSTON ST., BROOKLYM.

to be very keen. Nearly all of the women who are en-

the women's doubles, play in which was to begin late today.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Bickle of Toronto defeated Miss Eleanor Stock-

WOMEN'S NATIONAL CLAYCOURT

ARGENTINE POLOISTS WIN CHAMPION CUP

for competitive athletics among wom

will be made that some competitive

events for women be placed upon the

track athletic teams for the interna-

Stadium August 20 have been received

team that has ever competed in an

which threatened to ruin the proposes

international games for women ath-

letes

Teams From Four Nations

French Davis Cup team will go to the United States for its tie with the Austhe finals for the Champion Cup today default, while others of the first round tralians seems to hang on the question the Argentine polo team won, defeat- were scheduled for today. The sum ing the Eastcott team by the score of mary: 12 to 8. It is understood that the American

tennis authorities have asked a one-third share, but under this arrange- Hopping and S. Sanford, performed tennis authorities have asked a onethird share, but under this arrangement the Frenchmen believe they will
not receive sufficient funds to finance
their trip.

The American members, Earl W.

Second Round
Miss L. H. Bancroft, Boston, defeated
West Well and S. Sanford, performed
Well Each scored three goals,
Whise Helen Hooker, Niagara Falls, defeated Miss Katherine Gardner, Boston,

ATHLETICS

HOOVER WINNER IN FIRST ROW

American Sculler Beats Tweed at Henley Easily, Covering Rough Course Well

noder, of the Duluth Boat Club, today won his first heat in the Diamond Challenge Sculls of the Royal Henley Regatta, defeating R. J. C. Tweed, of Cambridge University, by a length and a half. His time was 10m.

Hoover's first heat was little more than a practice paddle over the windthe start Hoover rowed easily with a

withdraw when he found himself pitted against the American champion in the first heat, but displayed good sportsmanship and rowed the race in order to give the visitor actual experience in competition at Henley before the real test for him, which comes tomorrow, when Hoover will comes tomorrow, when Hoover will define the competition of Australia who meet A. A. Baynes of Australia, who defeated Earl of Great Britain today.

No members of the Royal Family were in attendance today.

A. A. Baynes of the Commercial defeated Earl, Great Britain, by 11/2 The time was 9m. 35s.

J. Beresford Jr., of the Thames Club, defeated D. H. L. Gollan of ondon by three lengths. Time: 9m.

R. Blythe of Christ College, defeated O. B. Wallis of the Hertford Boat Club. Time: 10m. 8s.

Quest for a New Scoring System

New York Man Latest to Offer Ideas on Subject

Almost from the time that baseball averages were first recorded, it has been argued by some that a system should prevail whereby the truer value of a batsman might be determined. Several alleged improvements have been advanced from time to time, but all have been rejected on the ground of impracticability or else totally ignored. Now Louis B. Foley of New York City, prompted by the same desire to furnish a more adequate method of determining batting averages, submits a plan which he deems worthy of

It is Mr. Foley's contention that the worth of a batter depends chiefly up-on his instrumentality in scoring runs. A one-base hit, according to his system, would always be worth at least .001 to the batter's credit; a two-base hit, .002: a three-base hit, .003: and a home run, .004. If a single scores, a run from second base, the batter gets that is, .001 for the single itself, plus .002 for sending a man from second to third to home. If a single scores two runs, the batter gets .004-.001 for the hit, .001 for sending a runner home from third, and .002 for sending a man from second to third So it would go, progressively, up to the ne plus ultra accom-plishment—a home run with the bases filled, which would yield the batsman 50.00—.004 for the home run itself, .003 sen, w. o.

Son, w. o.

Willis Fulton and Leonard Keith, Cinadjudicating the four submitted games as follows: Boards 2 and 6 as victories for New York, and board 5 for scoring the runner from first base, second, and .001 for sending the man

count. If Brown is on third and Green hits a sacrifice fly, the latter gets .001 for producing the tally. Again, if the bases are filled and the batter draws a base on balls, he gets .002—.001 for going to first himself, plus .001 for forcing in a run. Likewise, a single with three men on base, scoring one run, is worth .002 in scoring; while if two runs came in on a single, as shown above, it would yield .004 to the batsman. Should either or both of the runners on base, at the time the pass was given, later score, the man who drew the base on balls should get credit for .001 for each base each man advanced toward the completion of a run or runs.

A unique feature is the provision made for crediting the batter in case he advances a runner who sub-Thus, with Doe on sequently scores. first, Smith sacrifices; Black scores Doe from second with a hit. Smith therefore is given .001 for his part in bringing the run around, while Black who actually batted in the run, re-ceives credit for it also. If Smith sacrifices Doe from first to second, however, and the latter fails to score Smith receives no credit for the ad

The average of the batter is to b figured by dividing the yearly total by the number of times at bat.

Mr. Foley further proposes that a runner who makes a steal of home bould be credited with an additional

Besides his interest in the matter of improved baseball records, the sponsor of this system advocates that ball players wear numbers on the backs of their uniforms, so as to be the more easily identified by patrons in the

PADDOCK AMONG ENTRANTS
Charles Paddock, world's champion sprinter, will compete in the national amateur championships to be held in St. Louis in September, according to a letter received by Thomas Watts of St. Louis, formerly president of the Western division of the Amateur Athletic Union, from Robert S. Weaver, an A. U. official on the coast. Loren Murchison of the Illinois A. C. is expected to run in the St. Louis meet. He has long desired to meet the California star. With Paddock and Murchison competing in the sprints those events are sure to arouse nation-wide interest arouse followers of athletics.

TITLE TENNIS IS IN FOURTH ROUND

Tilden, Shimizu, Garland Still in the Singles

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 6 (Spe cial)-With the fourth round of play in the national clay court tennis cham-HENLEY-ON-THAMES. Eng., July 6 (By the Associated Press)—Walter M. Hoover, of the Duluth Boat Club, three nationally known stars survive in the singles and the doubles field is likewise fast being weeded out.

William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia; Zenzo Shimizu, Japan; Charles S. Garland Jr. of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Walter Westbrook, Detroit, Mich., remain in the singles in addition to F. E. Bastian, swept Henley course, which was lashed by a gale that reached 40 miles the only Indianapolis player left in the After a burst of speed at running after yesterday's third round play on the courts of the Woodstock Tweed made a plucky race of it, but as all his sculling had been done on the placid waters of the narrow river at Cambridge, the Englishman was not at his best on rough water. It is said that Tweed planned to withdraw when he found himself pitted against the American champion Bastian remained in the tournament by taking straight sets from Benja-

L. Wiener, sprang a surprise in the opening play of the men's doubles in taking a hot three-set match from Samuel Hardy, veteran Davis Cup captain, and Garland. J. C. Wright and Shimizu also won in the first round by gaining a default over Frederick and Eaglesfield. Burdick and F. E. Bastian, the local combination, slashed their way to a two-set victory over Hubbell and George Lott of Chicago.

Hennessey's overwhelming defeat at the hands of Wray Brown, after the local player had taken the first set, provided one of the biggest surprises of the tourney.

Hubbell proved to be too steady for Burdick and after dropping the second set to the local player he settled down

set to the local player he settled down and won the deciding one, 6—3.

Tilden found it more easy sailing yesterday in defeating J. B. Adoue, 6—1, 6—0. The winner outshot and outpointed his opponent all of the way, and at every stage of the game the Texan remained on the defensive.

Tilden's only faulty play of the day occurred in the second rame of the occurred in the second game of the second set when he stroked two hardhit balls over the baseline and gave Adoue the necessary margin for his one victory of the match. The sum-

NATIONAL CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES

E. Bastian, Indianapolis, defeated Benjamin K. Parks, Ardmore, 7—5, 6—4.
William T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated J. B. Adoue, Dallas, 6—1, 6—0.
Wray Brown, St. Louis, defeated John Hennessey, Indianapolis, 6—8, 6—0, 6—0.
Walter Westbrook, Detroit, defeated Edward Haupt, Cincinnati, 6—2, 6—1.
Arthur Hubbell, Chicago, defeated Ralph Burdick, Indianapolis, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3

6-3
Zenso Shimizu, Japan, defeated Philip
Bettens, California, 6-0, 6-3.
C. S. Garland Jr., Pittsburgh, defeated
Louis Kuhler, Cincinnati, 8-6, 6-2.
W. T. Tilden 2d and A. L. Weiner,
Philadelphia, defeated Samuel Hardy and
C. S. Garland Jr., New York, 6-3, 2-6,

6-1.
C. J. Worthwein, Columbus, and Frambles defeated Grenz and Hoag, 6-1, 6-3.
Sagalowsky and Dixon defeated Crane and Crane, 6-1, 7-5.
Carter and Carter defeated Whitman and Ward, w. o.
McKay and Kipp defeated Lunn and Rosenberger, 6-0, 6-2.
Theodore Heurman and W. D. Brown, St. Louis, defeated Whitaker and Ander-

St. Louis, defeated Whitaker and Ander-

1	AME	nı,	00	٠.		ŕ	u.	E	14	•	v	•	u	ď	_		ANDIN	
		1															Lost	P.(
St	. Lou	ls .														45	30	.60
N	w Yo	rk			 											44	33	.57
Ch	lcago				 											39	35	.53
De	stroit				 											38	37	.50
W	ashing	rtor	1		 											35	37	.48
CI	evelan	d .														34	41	.45
Be	ston				 											32	41	.43
Ph	iladel	phi	2													28	41	.40

RESULTS WEDNESDAY Detroit 6, Cleveland 5 (11 innings). New York vs. Philadelphia (postponed GAMES TODAY

St. Louis at Boston. Cleveland at New York. Chicago at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN	ASSOCIATION	STANDIN
,	Won	Lost P.
Indianapolis	47	30 .6
St. Paul		30 .59
Minneapolis	42	33 .50
Milwaukee .	45	, 37 .54
	37	42 .46
	34	44 .43
Kansas City	34	47 .42
Toledo	28	48 .36
THE RESERVE TO THE PARTY OF THE		

RESULTS YESTERDAY First game, Louisville 1, Indianapolis Second game, Indianapolis 15, Louis-

Milwaukee 9, Kansas City 4. Columbus 3, Toledo 2. St. Paul 5, Minneapolis 2.

Wichita

Oklahoma City 8..... 33

YALE NEGOTIATING NEW HAVEN, Conn.,—Yale is negotiating with Joseph Fogarty, Pennsylvania coach, to take charge of the Elibasketball squad next season.

WESTERN LEAGUE STANDING Won St. Joseph 56

RESULTS YESTERDAY Denver 7, Omaha 2. Oklahoma City 10, Tulsa 7. Sioux City 7, Des Moines 1. St. Joseph 8, Wichita 4.

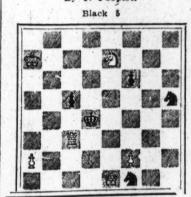
AICHESS Sy Crays R. Dallis

PROBLEM NO. 879 By T. E. Burkinshaw, Sheffield, England Original; composed especially for The Christian Science Monitor.

Black 7

Mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 380 By J. Pospisil



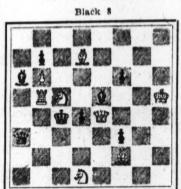
Mate in Three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 277. B-Q4 No. 378. 1. Q-B6 PxQ 2. B-B3 etc. Prob. Comp. | Q-QKt

PROBLEM COMPOSITION The key move of this problem is designed to paralyze the Black Queen which is given unusual freedom.

By Dr. C. Planck.



Mate in two

NOTES

The Manhattan Chess Club, New York, won the Pan-American cable Buschmann and Hare, defeated Eagles-for Buenos Aires with board 4 a draw. Under this system, everything which goes toward the making of runs should count. If Brown is on third and Green w. o.

Busichmann and Hars, detected Dagles | Tor Buenos Aires with Jonath Capablanca congratulated the New York player, Phillips, stating, "he played quite well." Score:

Marks and Halloway defeated Haupt Bds. New York Buenos Aires

Total Total 21/2 Buenos Aires played white on the oddnumbered boards. Referee—Walter Penn Shipley of Philadelphia. Adjudicator lose R. Capablanca of Havana.

By the now universal celebration of his birthday on June twenty-second, Paul Morphy is at last officially recognized as the greatest chess genius the world has known. While he was born in 1837, all his chess was played between the ages of 11 and 24 years. During this brief period he toured Europe and America, leaving a record far in advance of his time. He finally offered any player the odds of pawn and move, and not having it accepted retired undefeated, never to play

again. The Morphy rapid transit tournament held at the Boston, Mass. Chess Club resulted in Dr. David Lepper and W. W. Adams dividing first second prizes with J. Hamilton third. Berlin, Germany, reports the match between Sämisch and Reti as won by

the former, 51/2 to 21/2.

Middlesex and Surrey.
Group 2. Essex, Herts, Kent and

ter and Somerset.

The winner of group 2 and 3 play on Feb. 10, 1923, and the survivor plays the winner of group 1 on March 3.

Signatury of Soldatis has careful and the woman's doubles today. Mrs. Lambert Chambers and Mrs. Peacock, Great Britain, won from the United States pair, 6—2, 6—1.

Patrick O'Hara Wood, Australia, and Mile Survivor Lambert Chambers and Mrs.

The following game was recently 6-1.

contested in the Brooklyn, N. Y., tour-

	chroder		Scholdberg
	Vhite		Black
1.	P-Q4		P-Q4
2.	P-K3	The same	Kt-KB3
3.	P-Q8		B-Kt5
4.	Kt-K2		P-K3
В.	Kt-Q2		QKt-Q2
6.	P-KB4		P-B4
7.	P-B3		B-K2
8.	Castles		Castles
9.	Q-K		P-KR3
10.	Kt-KKt	MATERIAL STATES	Kt-R4
11.	KtxKt		BxKt
12.	Kt-B3		P-B4
13.	Kt-K5		P-E5
14.	B-K2		BxB
15.	QxB		KtxKt
16.	QPxKt		Q-K
17.	R-B3		R-B
18.	B-Q2		R-QB3
19.	QR-KB		R-Kt3
20.	B-P		K-R2
21.	R-Ra		R-QB3
22.	K-R		P-KKt4
23.	P-KKt4		Q-Kt3
24.	R-Kt		R-QB-3
25.	KtPxP	25	QxP
26.	Q-R5		Q-Kt3
27.	Q-Kt4		Q-K5ch
28.	R-Kt-2		Q-Kt3.
29.	R-R5		B-Q
30.	P-KR4		Q-Kt8
31.	QxKP		Q-Kt3
32.	Q-Kt4		Q-Kt8
33.	R-Kt		PxBP
34.	PxP'		Q-Kach
35.	K-R2	-	QR-E2
Vhite a	nnounced	mate	in five mov

1	NATIONAL	LE.	AGUE	STANDI	NG
1			Won	Lost	P.C
1	New York		44	24	.64
1	St. Louis			32	.56
1	Brooklyn			33	.54
1	Chicago			36	.50
1	Cincinnati			38	.48
1	Pittsburgh			38	.47
1	Philadelphia			40	.39
١	Boston			43	.37
	RESULT St. Louis 11,		31		
-	Boston	rs v	26 VEDN	ESDAY	

Chicago II, Eittsburgh 5. Philadelphia vs. Boston (two games GAMES TODAY

New York at Pittsburgh. Brooklyn at St. Louis.

	PACIFIC COAST LEAGU	E	STAN	DING
	Won		Lost	P. C.
	Vernon 54		34	.614
	San Francisco" 55		38	.591
	Salt Lake City 44		43	.506
	Los Angeles 47		47	.500
	Oakland 46		48	.489
	Portland 43	9	46	.483
	Seattle 40		52	.435
1	Sacramento 36		57	.387

RESULTS YESTERDAY Sacramento 5, Vernon 1, Oakland 4, Sait Lake City 3, San Francisco 7, Portland 3, Los Angeles 7, Seattle 6 (12 innings).

INTER		•	4	٨	٩	,	ľ	•	4	4		٠	•	MULL	BIA	
													٦	Won	Lost	P.C
Baltimo	re													59	18	.76
Rochest	er											,		43	33	.56
														43	36	.54
Jersey (CI	t	y											41	37	.52
Toronto														34	41	.45
Reading														34	4.5	.43
Syracus	0													31	46	.40
Newark														22	51	.30
											_	-	_	-		

Syracuse 3, Toronto 2. Baltimore 3, Reading 6 Buffalo 7, Rochester 4 (11 innings). Jersey City-Newark (rain). SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

Nashville 6. Chattanooga 4 (first game) Nashville 6, Chattanooga 3 (second ame, seven innings).

Mobile 9, Birmingham 8.
Atlanta 10, New Orleans 6,
Little Rock 10, Memphis 2.

EASTERN LEAGUE Albany 3, Pittsfield 2. Springfield vs. Waterbury (postponed). Bridgeport vs. Fitchburg (postponed). New Haven vs. Hartford (postponed).

FRANCE ANXIOUS TO

SEND TENNIS TEAM PARIS. July 6 (By The Associated send a Davis Cup team to the United only negative data. States to meet Australia, Mr. Wallet. president of the federation, said today upon hearing reports that it had been decided that the semi-final tie must be

played in the United States. The federation's president said the secretary of the federation, now at Wimbledon, would make a final attempt with the Australians to have the games played in Europe, and if he failed then some way out must be found, "even if we are going to certain

wimbledon to defend his title. Surely they understand our position, when we have to defray the expenses of four or five men."

Now the clubs shift scenes, the western four in the American League appearing in the east, while the Atlantic coast quartet inaugurate their sections. and or five men.

PATTERSON MAKES

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, the United States Sussex. woman champion, and Miss Edith Group 3. Cornwall, Devon, Glouces-Sigourney of Boston, were defeated in

arch 3.

Patrick O'Hara Wood, Australia,
M. E. Goldstein has again won the and Mile Suzanne Lenglen, defeated

ZONING ORDINANCE ABOUT NULLIFIED

Chicago Must Wait for Adoption of New State Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau CHICAGO, July 6-"Vitally important parts must be sheared from Chicago's proposed zoning ordinance to make it come within a recent decision of the State Supreme Court," H. T. Frost, chief of staff of the Chicago Zoning Commission, declared

mean a city block. He said that without question there are a large number
of city blocks in Chicago in which
there are now situated industries missible. They regard it as a reflecwhich the ordinance intended eventu-ally to stamp out, or at least to limit further expansion. For en instance, if in a nice residential section a small delicatessen store is now located, the fact that this store is now "established in a locality" forever prevents the zoners from ruling out future com-mercial enterprises, so far as present laws are concerned.

The only immediate hope of safepopular vote of the proposed new state Constitution, which makes specific provisions for zoning, covering this very point, and would, of course. be beyond reach of the Supreme Court's decision. The vote on the Constitution is set for Dec. 12, and for that reason the zoners now think it will be best to withhold the final draft of the zoning ordinance until after they see the outcome of the state issue. Although this will mean some delay in its final passage, they anticipate ho great loss of time.

and Table Lands Under Water

WASHINGTON, July 6 - Extensive plains and table lands bordered by mountains at the bottom of the sea. some of which rise more than 4000 feet above the plains have been disclosed to the Navy Department through soundings taken by the destroyer Stewart, with a new sounding device on a cruise just completed from Newport to Gibraltar.

The device was perfected by Dr. Harvey C. Hayes, physician of the engineering experimental station at Annapolis, and is expected to revolutionize piloting and navigation.

An outline of trade routes through

use should give any number of landmarks at the bottom of the sea for use in finding a ship's position, according to an announcement by the Navy Department of the tests conducted by the Stewart.

More than 900 soundings were made

during nine days consumed in the trip from Newport to Gibraltar of from 20 minutes to two minutes frequency while steaming at 15 knots. Soundings may be made in deep or shallow water without the use of a lead or other castings overboard, the announcement said.

Several deep depressions at the botshown on charts were found and date Press)-The French Tennis Federa- on positive depths near the Azore tion will do everything possible to was obtained where charts showed



RIVING out his twentieth home run of the season at the St. Louis ball yard, Rogers Hornsby of the Cardinals is fully in line toward a new National League record. The best yearly total of circuit smashes in that found, "even if we are going to certain defeat at the hands of the Australians."

Mr. Wallet intimated that perhaps exhibition matches might be arranged in American cities, if the French team were eliminated from the Davis Cup play, to reimburse the expenses of the players. 'I understand," he added, "that the United States Lawn Tennis Association, which has dollars to our francs, found it too expensive to finance a trip for W. J. Tilden 2d to Wimbledon to defend his title. Surely

Now the clubs shift scenes, the

ond journey inland.

That the league is bigger than the magnate is attested by the action of SEMIS AT WIMBLEDON the International League club owners, who have presented an ultimatum to J. C. Dunn, president of the Baltimore WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 6 (By The Club, demanding that he release three title) with Mrs. Brockett second and Miss Sanders third.

The Canadian championship held at Montreal was won by J. S. Morrison with 8½ points out of 11.

At a special meeting of the S. C. C. N., England, the counties were grouped as follows for the 1922-23 championship:

Group 1. Berkshire, Hampshire, Middlesex and Surrey.

Group 2. Essex, Heris Fort.

Philadelphia played its last game at Boston under protest, inasmuch as Capt. Arthur Fletcher's suspension had been lifted but he was not allowed to play. The reason for this was that the umpires had not been notified in time that he was eligible. Since the Phillies won, the protest was, of course, immediately withdrawn.

Last year, Cleveland, with a world champion's reputation to sustain, was the only American League westerner M. E. Goldstein has again won the championship of the University College Chess Club with N. Clyne second.

The following game was recently 6—1.

Mile Suzzane Lenglen, defeated to play anything like consistent wing ball. Now Cleveland is the only club in that section of the circuit to fail to show better than .500.

Washington's Passing Show

Washington, July 5.

HE Anti-Lynching bill which has passed the House of Representatives and been favorably acted greatly increased. tives and been favorably acted

upon in a Senate committee does not appear to be in any fair way of receiving final and favorable action by the Senate as a body.

The immediate difficulty lies in the congested condition of the Senate calendar, which is such as to render it impossible to set through any legisla-

code. In part the decision reads:

"An ordinance is void which prohibits one citizen from conducting a particular kind of business in a certain locality and permits another to engage in the same locality merely be
con the commission, declared to conductive of the conductive of th engage in the same character of business in the same locality merely because the latter had established his business before the ordinance was passed."

| Application | Ap This brings up the extent of "local-tions the southern senators would be ity," which Mr. Frost interpreted to able to hold off a vote indefinitely. tion upon the south. + + +

Incident to the negotiations for the settlement of the coal strike, the real economists are striving to find a way to put coal production on a more bus-inesslike basis than it has been in the past. The main trouble is that the capacity of the mines as a whole is beyond the demand for coal. There also are proportionately more miners guarding property through effective than can be continuously employed. zoning seems to be in ratification by The result is that the miners are employed only a portion of the time. The average is 215 days in the year. Naturally, then, the average mine idle during the other 150 days. must have food and other necessities during the idle days as well as dur-ing the working days; in other words, thust earn enough in 215 days, or a

little more than seven months, to keep him going throughout the year.

The average mine is not located anywhere in particular and the average working time by states and fields shows marked and significant differences. The average year in the south-BOTTOM OF SEA

BEING CHARTED

New Device Locates Mountains

Ences. The average year in the southlonger than the average year in the
central competitive district. In New
Mexico the average is 273; in Alabama, 247, and in West Virginia, 223,
as against 202 days in Missouri, 197
in Illinois and 192 in Oklahoma.

Bees of Europe, the uncared-for bees
of Canada, the neglected bees of South
of Canada, the neglected bees of South
longer than the average is 273; in Alabama, 247, and in West Virginia, 223,
as against 202 days in Missouri, 197
in Illinois and 192 in Oklahoma.

Mr. Hitchcock replied that the enervating climate of Cuba and Mexico
might so detract from the activities

W. W. Husband, Commissioner the American bee, living according to higher standards, might be able to the United States is on the way to bettering the morale of its population, Mr. Stanley admitted that the argument of the Competence of the Compet bettering the morale of its population, due to the working of the new immi-gration law which has been in opera-tion one year and is entering its secgin for sending as many immigrants as they would have done under previous conditions, while the southwest-ern and southern Europeans, who are advantageous material for citizens, are curbed.

The Department of Commerce had quence.'

Bert M. Fernald, Senator from Maine, who is chairman of the Senate Library Committee, which has charge of all the public parks in Washington, looks forward hopefully to the day when the National Capital will rank as the most beautiful of all world cities.

One of his ambitions is to see Con-gress carry the Potomac Park sys-tem up each side of the Potomac River to one of the beauty spots known as Great Falls, a distance of 12 miles. It is in Potomac Park where the Lincoln memorial stands. When the project finally is finished, it will give Washington a parking system second

washington a parking system second to none.

"I have felt that the city of Washington ought to be, and, if it were in my power to make it so, it would be, the most beautiful city in the world," said Senator Fernald. On either side of the Potomac can be found scenery comparable to that anywhere in the Appalachian range. The area between Washington and Great Falls never has been surveyed with a view to its utilbeen surveyed with a view to its util-ization for park purposes. There are thousands of acres of primitive for-est. There are creeks and gorges and forest scenery unexcelled in this sec-tion of the country."

The proposed tax of 3 cents a pound on honey gave an opportunity for the weary tariff makers of the United States Senate to enjoy a litle relief from the tedium of statistics and eco-

"Was there any evidence before the committee that this tariff was necessary to protect the American bee from the pauper bees of Cuba and Mexico?" asked Gilbert M. Hitchcock (D.), Senator from Nebraska.

"My colleague of Nebraska seems to show a startling unconcern about the industrious American bee," said A. Owsley Stanley (D.), Senator from Kentucky. "Without this duty he Kentucky. "Without this duty he would immediately drop to the low standards in which we find the pauper bees of Europe, the uncared-for bees of Canada, the neglected bees of South

Mr. Hitchcock replied that the en-ervating climate of Cuba and Mexico might so detract from the activities of the bees in those countries that

ment weighed with him, and added that soon the American bee living in tion one year and is entering its second year with better prospects. What has happened is that the nations of northwestern Europe which furnish the material best assimilable with the American people have abundant margin for sending as many immigrants the mark has fallen so tremendously that the mark has fallen so tremendously the mark has fa that no doubt the bee is able to live at far less cost than the American bee and I have no doubt that the country will be flooded with a great importa-

announced that under the census of 1920 the number of persons of white stock whose mother tongue was Eng-

tion of honey from Germany in conse-

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 22 (Special Correspondence) — Use of water for irrigation purposes takes precedence over use of water for the generation of hydro-electric power, according to a decision just handed down by the California State Railroad Commission in a controversy between agricultural interests in Tuolumne

County, and the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, with the water supply in that county involved. The corporation asked authority to abandon its Columbia ditch, part of the Tuolumne County irrigation water system, and requested an increase of water rates if permission to abandon the ditch should be denied, declaring that the location of the Columbia ditch does not permit double use of the water for the generation of electric

power and for irrigation. The Railroad Commission upheld the findings of the California State Water Commission, which held that all the waters of the south fork of the Stanislaus River, the source of the water in the Columbia ditch, are permanently dedicated to irrigation in Tuolumne County, and that, therefore, the Pacific Gas & Electric Company must maintain the ditch. The decision is of farreaching importance to every county in California.

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Net earnings for May show an improvement of \$2,500,000, and the deficit for five months is less by \$6,500,000 for five months is less by \$5,500,000 than in 1921, notwithstanding a decrease of \$6,456,415 in gross. Operating expenses for five months have been reduced nearly \$13,000,000, or 20

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The Awkward Squad

Somehow one or the other of them trim you-I'll-" Seven just before inspection, and the say any more," said Uncle Steve counselors put black marks against it. But even this was not the worst. All up and down the length of Camp Wyoka, the pair were known as "the dubs," or more politely "the awkward squad." They did everything poorly and nothing well. Once, indeed, Chink Crosby attempted to carve a canoe paddle, but at the last stroke it broke in half. On the other hand, Smiles Hamar had played shortstop in a bail game, only to make, in the short space of three innings, nine errors and no hits. At amagter theatricals, they were well. Chank the stroke of three innings, nine errors and no hits. At amagter theatricals, they were well. Once the steps of the stroke of the steps outside the stroke of the steps outside the stroke of the steps outside the pair.

"And Mr. Jacobs," asked Smiles worth while! However, Third Picket would have any ideas worth while! However, Third Picket would have any ideas the stroke the pair.

"And Mr. Jacobs," asked Smiles wisfully.

"What is it?"

"What is it?"

"O you know how to paddle a canoe;"

The strokes Little Bill taught them they practiced at camp early in the morning, when casual spectators were few. They also paddled clumsily about the Wyoka landing in a canoe, in the Myoka landing in a canoe, in the short space of three innings, nine errors and no hits. At amagter theatricals, they would have any ideas worth while! However, Third Picket whispered the idea shyly to Sunflower to dittle Old Tree, who sunflower to dittle Old House thought it is fine idea and they all agreed to whispered the idea shyly to Sunflower. They wisfully.

"The thank you, Mr. Jacobs," cho always contrived to mess up Tent hits. At amateur theatricals, they were what Charlie Brewster described as "a total loss."

Charlie came by now on his way

from the ball field, as the pair sat on the gray wooden steps of their tents and compared coats of tan.
"'Lo, Chink!" said Charile, running

fingers through his curly red hair. Chink, so named for no apparent reason, surveyed him out of mild blue eyes. "Lo! Smiles says his tan's better'n mine." "Rats!" sneered the red-headed one.

'Don't you dubs ever do anything but get tanned?"
"Nope!" Smiles examined his bare legs with intense satisfaction. "They're getting browner every day."

A Call to Action

Charlie was unimpressed. "Huh! guess. Uncle Steve's entered you in the tennis tournament." (Uncle Steve was the tent's counselor.) "Can't play tennis," drawled Chink.

'Hate it." "No fun," echoed Smiles. "Nothing's

fun in this ole camp." 'And that's not all," chortled Charlie. "Both you dubs are in the same canoe for water sports. Will you come in last? I'll say you will! The awkward squad canoe! S'long! Better come. First call's blown!"

The pair looked at each other crest-"It's rotten," complained "Always calling us the awkward squad. They make me tired!"
Smiles loyally linked his arm with that of his chum. "Course we're not as rotten as they say be are. There's the bugle! We've got to run!"

Dinner found them late as usual, and

at the top of the table. Uncle Steve, alias Mr. Stevens, the counselor, looked upon them like an aggrieved lion. Uncle Steve had a mane of yellow hair, he was very large, his voice was a roar, so that looking like a lion came

naturally to him.
"Late again," said he. "Crosby, did you wash your face?"
"No sir! Charlie was telling us

about the tennis tournament and—"
The seven boys of the table burst into laughter. Uncle Steve pounded

"Do you know," he asked Chink, "how many times I've told you to Well, neither do I. You and Hamar are a sight. By the way, Hamar, you've drawn June in the first round of tennis. I suppose you'll default rather than play the match."

A Challenge At the end of the white oilcloth covered table. June grinned comfortably. He was tall, slim and good looking; he played the best tennis of all the juniors

"Give you 45 and beat you every game, Smiles," he said. The table tittered. "Smiles won't play," chuckled Charlie.

"Sure I will!" drawled the freckle- as the proverbial cucumber. "I'd like

HEIR tent mates did not regard | faced Hamar. "I don't want your old | to teach you kids something about them with awe or approval. 45 handicap, and I'll beat you-I'll tennis," he said. "Can't you come over a couple of days a week?"

"Have a preserved peach before you

sunburn. On the steps outside the dining hall, they regarded each other's blue jerseys and white "W's" with deep dissatisfaction.

way want to go to Wolftown?" he

Did they want to go to Wolftown? Wolftown with its candy stores and soda fountains, its railroad station and the Boston train, its ramshackle wharf and side-wheeled white tub of a steamer, its lines of shiny motor boats, gray and white and mahogany, moored beside the landing, clipping and wisher the gray half was the gray of the gray the gr rising on the green-blue waters, its views of silver lake and silver-green mountains, its camp boys in jerseys and running trunks, its camp girls in middies and bloomers, its straw-hatted Charlie was unimpressed. "Huh! tourists and the village "constable' You'll have 'nough to do pretty soon, I with his big and shiny star!

In the Village

"They make me tired!" snapped Chink, stooping to tie a shoelace. "Why didn't you forfeit the match to June. You know you can't-"

Just then the tennis ball bounded across the road and hit the kneeling

A brown-faced boy of 19 or so, stand-ing at the hedge, looked at them with

tied Richards!" said Smiles taking up the tale. "I saw you do it!"

Little Bill grinned. "Surest thing you know! You're from Wyoka, aren't

Knock a few with little Bill Jacobs, junior champion of Rhode Island, and runner up for the junior tennis title

of the east? Did they?
"Been batting a ball against the side of the house," smiled Little Bill, picking up a couple of rackets from the grass. "Hello, you chaps have got bursts of speed that would have sent Then poor Little Old House and Little

reach. At last they pulled up panting.

The First Lesson

Something of its master and mistress snow, but not against Captain had reached me; one felt they were kindly. Then I remembered they had a little bird family of three—Dandy, path, there were no light pad Dick, and Pippet—and cats were dis- by their side today, and master

barrel in the woodhouse was brushed out, set on four bricks and a clean and Pippet's roost. of straw tucked in. could count on a snug shelter to curl up in. Every day would find him at the gate, watching for master to come

The Birds and Their Story

It was the spring before last that something unhappy befell the nest-lings in the fork of the young pear tree, and master brought in three scantily feathered thrushes, wet and cold. Early and late those three kept mistress busy with their piping demands. Three needs attrached with the cate of the scantily feathered thrushes, wet and to thought:

Wild on woodland ways your Sires mistress busy with their piping demands. Three necks stretched up from the little box of hay and moss, in the hearth corner, and three yellow mouths gaped wide for the soft mixture dropped into them so many, three and sprang your Mother free, Bright and brave as wind or sea. iow mouths gaped wide for the soft mixture dropped into them so many, many times a day. They grew apace and their feathers with them; but they never deserted the old kitchen and still took their bath in the shallow crock on the tiled floor.

Gravely Captain sat, his fine, soft

Uncle Steve appeared in the door-

Two hours later they scuffed through the dust of the shady, sleepy old village street, homeward bound with memories of sodas and chocolate peppermints to console them. They were alone, because they did not care to hear any further predictions of their probable behavior in tennis tournament and water sports.

Chink full in the back.
"Hello!" called a voice from the hedge. "I'm sorry!"

twinkling eyes.

On their part, they stopped, open mouthed. "You—you're Little Bill Jacobs!" gasped Chink.
"You trimmed the shirt off Daly and

you? Do you want to come in and knock a few with me?"

Captain

NE climbed a hill to the village, and it was just over the brow that we first met, Captain and sit by the fire? Would he remember I. He was sitting on the flagged path by a cottage gate. We greeted; and. Pippet were welcome to share the as his cheek rubbed my hand, I home? Then it must be understood glanced up the path to the cottage. It was 'home' and each must respect the rights of each." Captain sprang It was empty. "So, my friend, that is lightly to the log pile and reached up the trouble; you are left behind." He to caress his friend's hand, He seemed was a fine fellow and wore a coat of to understand the situation, and missandy gold, patterned in tortoiseshell. tress felt confidence. The basket was Looking across to the cot adjoining filled and set in the chimney corner; Captain's garden, I smiled hopefully, the door closed against the drifting When master's snow-clogged boots

made big prints down the garden couraged. | dered. Then, as he lifted the latch, Well, it all came about in this way: Captain bounded to meet him. There dered. Then, as he lifted the latch, the neighbor's wife took Captain was a twinkle in his eyes, as he under her wing. The small, empty glanced from Captain to mistress and up to the open door of Dandy, Dick The Happy Picture

It was months later that my hostess went up to the cottage on the hill and up over the hill from work. Captain-always had purrful things to tell, as they went along to the kitchen porch; Dandy was still scattering the bright Dandy was still scattering the bright drops over his back; Pippet, in the but it was understood he must not go drops over his back; Pippet, in the in. There were Dandy and his broth-last stage of his toilet, was preening ers to be considered; so Captain's on the arm of master's chair; and supper was put in the woodhouse.

It was after a heavy fall of snow, when the drifts lay about the hillside, that it grew more hard to shut the door against Captain. Then it golden in the gleam, basking close by. It was certain that Captain had unteresting up Dick—just beginning to get his speckled waistcoat in trim—was on was, in the woodhouse, gathering up the logs, that his friend told him derstood all that was said to him that the logs, that his friend told him day in the woodhouse, when the snow day in the woodhouse, when the snow had lay thick. Never for a moment had he given his friends cause for doubt,

Free and proud and glad as they, Here today
Rests or roams their radiant child
Vanquished not but reconciled
Free from curb of aught above
Save the lovely curb of love.

THE Third Picket in the Little Old Fence was the first to think "Th-thank you, Mr. Jacobs," cho-

The Little Old House



DOROTHY LAKE GREGORY

Every Picket in Little Old Fence Was Smiling. The Little Girl Smiled.

"Yes, sir!" said the dubs.

Were the first at the table. Uncle
Steve, arriving in his usual lion-like scrambled over a clay court into fashion, was struck with amazement. Merely mechanically, he asked: Crosball at will. Time and again his racket shot the ball just out of their is actually clean!"

"Yes, sir!" said Chink calmly. Uncle Steve unfolded his paper nap-"Wonders will never cease!" proclaimed. "Will someone pass the

sugar? Charlie arrived and sat down grin-"How are the cance experts?

he asked sarcastically.
Chink and Smiles looked sadly at each other. Then they winked.
"I wonder what's up now?" thought

down the dark inlet. It rocked crazily as Chink and Smiles changed sides; it wavered erratically in its course as Charlie and another boy drove their green canoe up half a boat length, and a maroon bow with a gold initial cut water on the other side. Every tenth stroke the pair changed sides, the water boiled from their paddles, their wake led straight astern, their bow cut water with a deep swish. Bit by bit the green canoe lost ground, the bow paddler of the maroon began to splash, the camp wharf and float grew into gray painted reality, instead of mere dots on the placid lake.
"Hit it up!" cried Smiles, his brown

arms all aglitter with water from his paddle's splash. And hit it up they did. Abruptly the green canoe dropped from sight; the maroon had long since disappeared? They shot magnificently across the finish line, wide-eyed Mr. Stevens and were out and on the landing before Charlie splashed in, leading the maroon conender by some six inches.

"Did you ever see anything like that?" asked the astounded Charles. What a fluke! Beginner's luck! It couldn't happen again in a lifetime. Mr. Stevens grinned. "It already as! Smiles played off his tennis match with June this morning and

beat him all to pieces. June only won four games. The whole camp's talking about it!" For a moment Charlie swayed in utter surprise. Then he advanced on the victorious pair who were gleefully examining the trophy for the junior canoe race.

"Well," said he, "how's the awkward—I mean, how are the camp champions this afternoon?" "That's better!" answered Chink.
"Much better!" chorused Smiles.

Then they turned and arm in arm began to ascend the brown bluff oward their tents. "Where are you going?" shouted Charlie. "I want to ask you how—"
"Can't stop!" returned the ex-dubs triumphantly. "We've got to wash up for supper!"

chocolate or something all over your the whole camp wondering.

At noon on water sports' day, they and Sunflower would lean against Uncle Third Picket and weep.

She was making a picture of them. the world with a great history. The The Little Old House smiled, the Lit- other is the Nile. Like this river, too, tle Old Tree smiled, Sunflower smiled, it is full of life for the first part of its the New Lady smiled and said: "Lit- course, and slow in its middle and "I wonder what's up now?" thought Mr. Stevens.

Something Amazing is Up

An hour later he wondered still more, when he saw a red canoe boil out from its fellows and come flashing out from its fellows and come flashing how the dark inlet I trocked crastive. The New Lady smiled and said: "Lite Course, and slow in its mindre and said: "Lite Course, and slow in its mindre and said: "Lite Course, and slow in its mindre and said: "Lite Course, and slow in the mans "swift as very charming. "It was this that gave an arrow"; and, just because it runs so rapidly from its home in the mounting can make us all so happy, suppose we try it when the Little Girl comes of Kurdistan, it brings down quantities of mud, which settles at its mouth; so that, in the course of said slow in the mans "swift as an arrow"; and, just because it runs so rapidly from its home in the mounting can make us all so happy, suppose quantities of mud, which settles at its mounting can make us all so happy, suppose the well of the mounting can make us all so happy, suppose the course, and slow in the mounting can make us all so happy, suppose the course, and slow in the mounting can make us all so happy, suppose the course, and slow in the mounting can make us all so happy, suppose the course, and slow in the mounting can make us all so happy, suppose the course, and slow in the mans "swift as an arrow"; and, just because it runs so rapidly from its home in the mounting can make us all so happy, suppose the course, and slow in the cou

The New Lady gave a party. The Little Girl was invited. When she arrived, the New Lady was showing a pleture to some other little girls. It was a picture of Little Old House, Little Old Tree, Sunflower, and Little Old Tree, Sunflower, and Little Cld Tree Little Old Tree, Sunflower, and Little Old Fence. The New Lady put her arm around the Little Girl and told

her she was fortunate to live in the prettiest house she knew.

The Little Girl walked home thoughtfully. Perhaps the Little House was pretty, after all, and Envious Thoughts had kept her from section. Why, she had never noticed liked so much, the mellow white of Little Old House, and the lovely green of the Door, the curve of Little Old

When she reached home, the late afternoon sun was shining. The Little Green Door was beautiful with its soft ling in the sunlight. And the Little Old House was smiling. Little Old Tree bent lovingly over Little Old House and smiled at the Little Girl. Sunflower smiled, and gracious me! Every picket in Little Old Fence was smiling. The Little Girl smiled.

And now, if you pass by, you will see a happy Little Old House, a happy Little Old Tree, and a dear Little Old Fence. And, if you look sharp, per-haps you will see a Little Girl with a sunny smile who loves them all.

In the Morning

Vritten for The Christian Science M When I sit up upon my bed, I see the sun all round and red Come dipping from the golden sea To climb above the maple tree,

While sleepy stars, just one by one Fade out before this scarlet sun, And far beyond the little quay The fishing boats put out to sea,

A full-rigged ship, a liner too, Are white against horizon blue, The milk cart jogs along the lane And I go back to sleep again.

Three Good Friends

The Third Picket in the Little Old Pence was the first to think of it, which was surprising. Who would have supposed that the shab-blest picket would have any ideas worth while! However, Third-Picket whispered the idea shyly to Sunflower. Sunflower told Little Old Tree, who laughed so heartily that her branches crackled Little Old House hough it a fine idea and they all agreed to ty; it.

Now Little Old House and Little Old House and Little Old Tree, who miserable for a long, long time. Even miserable for a long long time the three Rs," cannet the hough the polar to the seemed to be spokesman, and who possessed an unusually fine and expressive voice, "I am Mr. Reading; the expenimental laboratory of a sensed to be spokesman, and who possessed an unusually fine and expressive voice, "I am Mr. Reading; the expenimental laboratory of a great inventor. In a corner, at a table, sat a white-haired man, and become an unusually fine and expressive voice, "I am Mr. Reading; the corner, at a table, sat a white-haired man, and become an unusually fine and expressive voice, "I am Mr. Reading; the corner is Mr. A. Rithmetic." Billy sat up in bed and gave them a rather suspicious glance.

"Why—y" he stammered, "have you come to see me!"

"We are the kneed to be spokesman, and who possessed an unusually fine and expressive voice, "I am Mr. Reading that the part the part the part the part the second R bowed in most perfect form, "and his is Mr. A. Rithmetic." Billy sat up in bed and gave them a rather suspicious glance.

"Why—y" he stammered, "have you come to see me!"

"Why—y" he stammered, "have you come to see me!"

"Why—y" he stammered, "have you wint, with a surprise and writing, and also many the first R. White hard the part the part th

Facts About the Friends "You see," said Mr. Reading, "we three R's are close friends. Where you find one of us, there you generally find the others; so, when we have nothing more important to do, we often talk about the way they treat us over at the school. The teachers consider us important and usually handle us with great consideration and respect, but we find, not infrequently, that the children, especially the boys of about your age, do not value our acquaintance as they should nor recognize what useful friends we shall be to them in the future. No matter what course you may choose—. By the way, young man, you must have some ambition; what do you desire to be when you grow up?" three R's are close friends. Where you

"Get up and dress," he com-Billy opened his mouth in surprise, but he got up and dressed in a hurry,

proved very exact, keeping a certain distance behind Billy and not varying

At last they arrived at a large house surrounded by a garden. The three R's turned in at the garden gate, and without ceremony entered the house. They climbed two flights of stairs and on the top floor of the house they en-tered a strange room. It was filled

seum, as well as their pottery and

metal work. The great temple of Bel, or Baal, in Babylon, reached a great

The Harvest Mouse

One of the prettiest of all the many inhabitants of the English cornfields

is the little harvest mouse. He is a

tiny little creature, barely three inches in length, but has a tail nearly as long as his body; and, if you watch him carefully, you will notice that

he uses this in the most clever fashion as he runs about among the corn stems, winding it round any conve-nient object that may be near to him. All his habits, indeed, are amongst the most charming and graceful of any of

the English wild animals, and yet, with the single exception of the lesser shrew, he is the tiniest of them all.

turns, you will notice that his under-parts are pure white, making him a handsome little fellow.

favorite with the farmers, for it so happens that its favorite food con-sists of the grains which it takes from

the ears of corn in the fields; but

it does not live entirely upon these,

and seldom occurs in sufficient num-bers to do any real harm to the crops.

Its nest is one of the most wonderful little nurseries that can be found in

The harvest mouse is never a great

The Tigris and Euphrates.

another name, Shatt-el-Arab. The Euphrates rises in the heart of Ar-

menia, and runs for 40 miles in a suc-

cession of rapids and cataracts. After

this, it makes a big bend toward the source of the Tigris, as if it knew that, in the end, they would unite as

Now from the plains between them,

which they rise, many famous races

in ancient and modern times have

come. For instance, the Egyptians.

Also the Jews. We are told, I daresay

you remember, that Abraham, their ancestor, traveled from Chaldea to

the Land of Canaan. Now, one of the

phrates was the home of the small

tribe whose descendants are now

known as the Turks, while from the edge of the great desert, which lies

beyond the Euphrates on the west, came the Arabs. But, with the rise of

Rome, the succession of races and empires, which had built up the glory

of the plains watered by the Tigris

and Euphrates, departed. Most of the embankments and canals, which made them fruitful by regulating their in-

undations as the Nile is made fruitful, were allowed to fall into ruin. The

most remarkable of the Babylonian canals was called the Nir Malka,

which was built 2200 B. C., and was

in use as late as the seventh century.

It was so long, deep, and wide that it was more like a tributary of the river

was more like a tributary of the river up amongst the ears of corn as they than a canal. Nebuchadnezzar had it grow in the field.

than a canal. Nebuchadnezzar had it lengthened, so as to link it up with Babylon. This great city was situated on the banks of the Euphrates, when it was a separate river from the Tigris.

Much of Mesopotamia, and the lower plains of this region, are almost plains of this region, are almost desert. But, in ancient times, they were fertile, and once formed Rome's chief granary. Fruits, oil, cotton, length of the field.

When you grat see the nest you may find it difficult to discover of what kind of material it is made, for such an expert little weaver is this tiny animal that it often takes wide leaves and tears or bites them into shreds. plaiting these together in so clever a way that they hold tightly in globular form without stitches or gum of any kind.

the mountainous regions in

one river.

Billy. We brought him with as because he desires to become an inventor when he grows up."

"Really," said the great man; "then
I suppose he must be a good friend of
yours and a great student."

The three Re looked at Billy. Billy
turned several shades redder than excitement had already painted him.

"Ahem!" Mr. Reading could make
even his Ahems expressive. "Billy
seems to think that he can get along
without us. What do you think?"

"Think," answered the inventor impressively, "I know. I know from experience that without you he will
never be an inventor, naver. Look!"
He pointed to the table. "I have been
studying for weeks to perfect this invention. I have read volumes on one
subject. I have taken down pages and
pages of notes, and I have made mathematical computations late into the man, you must have some ambition:
what do you desire to be when you
grow up?"

Billy did not hesitate a second.
"An inventor," he replied, "who discovers new things like airplanes and radiophones. Oh! radiophones are great. Let me show you—"

He was interrupted by Mr. Reading's voice. "Get up and dress," he com-

tears.
"Oh, dear!" he sobbed, "I wish I had studied my lessons."

Billy opened his mouth in surprise, but he got up and dressed in a hurry, putting on his stockings inside out, as he had left them the night before, and even forgetting his tie.

"Get your coat and hat."

Billy obeyed, and then found himself marching out of the house and down the front walk, an R on either side and one just behind, so that he could not escape had he desired to do so. However, he really felt rather excited and curious at the adventure, although a little overawed at his strange and "ignified companions.

As they walked, Mr. Reading's conversation was interesting and instructive; Mr. W. Riting marched in a vertical position; and Mr. A. Rithmetic proved very exact, keeping a certain and instructive in the inghts," and the three R's from now on are going to be my dearest friends."

Billy's mother looked her astonishment, but was wise enough to smill and say nothing.

The Durion

In Burma is found a curious and delicious fruit, called the durion. This fruit grows on a tree of about 60 feet in height. It is oval-shaped, with many queer devices, which Billy from 10 to 12 inches in length and did not understand at all, but his from six to eight in diameter. from six to eight in diameter. It is of a light green color and the outside is The Tigris and Euphrates

The Alay whom they had never seen before had stopped and looked and Little Old Tree, and even included Sunflower and Third Picket. No one had ever smiled at Little Old Tree, and even included Sunflower and Third Picket. No one had ever smiled at them before and, atranger still, the New Lady sat down opposite and took a black box from opposite and a pad of paper and started putting colors on the paper. She was making a picture of them.

The Tigris and Euphrates

The Tigris and Euphrates

Wheat, and many other tropical products grew plentifully. Now that the actions, in which lie rows of ucts grew plentifully. Now that the British are helping the Arabs under their new King, the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates may again become so fertile as to help to feed the world. In the war, Mesopotamia grew all the wheat, vegetables, and fruit that apples, the most juley of oranges, and started putting colors on the paper. She was making a picture of them.

The Itigis and Euphrates

The Itigis and Euphrates

wheat, and many other tropical products grew plentifully. Now that the British are helping the Arabs under their new King, the valleys of the Tigris and Euphrates may again become so fertile as to help to feed the world. In the war, Mesopotamia grew world. In the wer, Mesopotamia grew world. In the war, Mesopotamia grew worl covered with thorns, half an inch long. spicy fragrance which is greatly admired by many, and not liked by others. The King of Burma used to send every year special steamers to Moulmein, Burma, to procure royal specimens of this most royal fruit. most of the new as well as dead cities are built on its banks. As, no doubt, you know, the people of Babylon and Ninevah arrived at a fairly high level of civilization, and you have probably seen their manheaded builts in a mu-

In the Rain

Written for The Christian Science Mont height in stories, and was covered with gold and blue mosaic and a painting.

I like to have the rain pour down, and so does little Bud.

We like to walk about the town.

With bare feet in the mud.

It's then the girls all run back home.
Afraid they'll spoil their clothes.
And that leaves Bud and me to roam,
With mud betwen our toes.

Then all the ducks quack loud and They're glad we're out again.
The duckies quack, we sing a song,
We boys and ducks like rain!

Magic Sentences

In each of the following sentences is hidden the name of a character in Dickens' "Old Curiosity Shop." the letters spelling it being in their correct

early names of Babylonia was Chaldea or the land of the Chaldees. In the country near the source of the Eu-1. The beautiful park was shaped you see him from above; but, if you like an ellipse. 2. Have a high object in life and

seek it earnestly. 3. Maud's dress was made of red 4. The jonquil picked in Mary's

garden was lovely. 5. James described the store and said it rented for \$100 per month. 6. Some things tend naturally to become universal—lyric poetry, for example.

7. Business men wish orthography received more attention in the schools. all the country, and quite unlike anything else you are likely to see. It is a beautifully woven little structure, buy? 8. Which eggs did you wish me to

almost exactly the size and shape of a cricket ball, and is supported high create a hot fire. 9. A blacksmith uses a bellows to

10. George took a strong cod line with him when he went to the sea-The key to the puzzle which appeared on this page for June 29, American authors, is as follows:

1. Longfellow.

HOME FORUM

The Essayist His Own Subject

CAID the Admiring Lady to the Familiar Essayist: "I can't see where you find the subjects for

all the papers you write."
Said the Familiar Essayist to the
Admiring Lady: "I don't find subjects at all. They find me."

A. L.—"O yes. You mean that you feel yourself in a certain mood, and then the subjects that fit that mood

come to you without calling.' F. E .- "Precisely." A. L .- "But don't you find that all the really good essay subjects have

been already written up?"

F. E.—"Such as what, for example?" A. L.—"O, 'Walking,' and 'Old China,' and 'Roast Pig,' and . . . and . . . Well, you know. All the really good sub-

F. E.—"But, my dear lady, how about Shoestrings? Who has written up the Responsibilities of Ances Has any one yet exhausted the Pathos of Surnames, or fully ex-

A. L .- "And yet, if you don't think me rude—these topics seem to me just a bit trivial. I said, you remember, all the really good ones.'

F. E.—"Yes, such as 'Roast Pig' and 'Old China.' Now what could be more trivial, apparently, as an essay topic, than 'Old China?' What makes you think it really good? Why, simply the fact that the essay on that topic of which you are thinking is only one per cent old china and ninety-nine per cent Charles Lamb. Now Charles Lamb is not himself a trivial topic. Notice that in that particular essay, as nearly everywhere, he doesn't write about his announced He uses it only as a springboard from which to plunge into the true essayist's only real subject-

A. L .- "How egotistical! And do all familiar essayists do like him—just write about themselves?"

F. E.—"I fear so. That is, if they are any good they have the sense to stick to the subject they know most about, are most interested in.'

A. L.—"O, if you put it that way, it doesn't look so bad. But why can't they be honest and say right out that all they write about is just themselves, like a man who writes his own

F. E.—"I suppose because they are timid, and feel the need of some innocent-seeming topic to use as a stalking-horse. But, really, the fa-miliar essayist is a sort of autobiographer who hasn't the courage of his convictions.

A. L.—"That's good . . . that last sentence! Would you mind if I jot it It doesn't matter what subjects he

F. E.—"Well, no. Not if he is Charles Lamb. We don't really want

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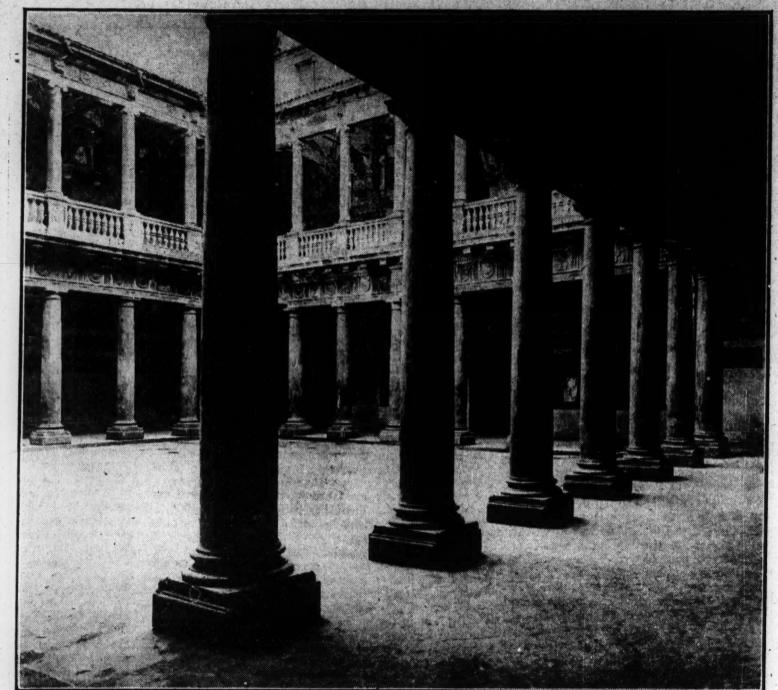
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In the Courtyard of Padua University

Photograph O Alinari, Florence

him to write about Old China. On 66 T / E SCHOLES of this flourishing and ancient universitie that subject we'll trust only the expert. Now the essayist is an expert . . . are fairly built in quadupon himself. Let him stick to rangle with cloysters beneath and above with columns. . . . About ye A. L .- "I see, then. that there must

be still as many good essay subjects court walls are carv'd in stone and as ever, and that there always will be. Each new essayist has himself, all fresh and new, and all the world all the nations that from time to time have had that charge and honor in the yearning to hear about him.' F. E.—"Exactly."

A. L.—"And, of course, if the title of an essay is only a springboard, then 'Shoestrings' will do as well as visit to the old city of Padua in 1645, wrote that genial and observant traveller, Mr. John Evelyn; and those who then 'Shoestrings' will do as well as visit this ancient seat of learning touniversitie." So, on the occasion of his

'Shoestrings' will do as well as visit this ancient seat of learning to day may yet see much of what he saw nearly three centuries ago.

Upon entering, one comes into a mit, however, that there are a few trivial essayists." noble courtyard surrounded by Doric A. L.—"O, naturally! But we aren't colonnades, and supporting an upper talking of them. F. E.—"Well then, you may certainly say of the essayist who is not trivial in himself that almost any sub-infely accepted as the work of Sanso-infely accepted loggia of Ionic columns. Formerly

The Wharves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

old piles

sionists.

there.

crooked reflections.

That bob and tug as they ride

Moored by the salt-soaked piers.

The gulls come in from the bay,

overhead blue, Calling, calling to one another.

Up from the jade-green waves to the

The tide comes ip, slowly, relentlessly,

Lapping hungrily at the mossgrow

Crouched low beneath the old wharves.

The tide climbs-it hangs-turns,

Tide that waits for no man:

ject will serve his turn. All is grist that comes to his mill. Toss him any to the early sixteenth century. topic you please, and, if he is the right sort, he will go to work like a sleight-of-hand man who draws innumerable frescoed, in part sculptured, which they will in the latest developments to the early sixteenth century.

A peculiarly rich effect is afforded by the wealth of escutcheons, in part sculptured, which they will indeed, in the latest developments and loved."

Indeed, in the latest developments are really shirkers of their vocation. They take the safe middle course, in which they will and loved."

It was his custom to copy into noterabbits out of a silk hat. Only in his case the hat need not be of silk. His title doesn't hold him long. He's like the cat that will come back. Put him beside any tiny trickle of upland water and he will follow down its water and he will follow down its records of the officials of the University during a long period, each one mood. Set his feet on city asphalt or having had the right, on assuming synthesis of every conceivable method, on the dimmest woodland trail, and they move on unerringly, taking turn

tionalities, . . . Bohemians, Flemings, A. L.-"O, do let me get that down! Dutchmen, Danes, Poles, Gauls, Brit-Why, it's almost poetry."
F. E.—"Thanks. And let me say in ains, Germans and others, who travreturn that your last phrase goes closer to the mark than all my words. what, in the last analysis, is the of escutcheons may be estimated. exact nature of the familiar essayist's work? 'Why, it's almost poetry.'"
O. S.

But, venerable as the present build-ings are, the history of the University itself is far more so, since it has just European learning, whither students ciple of liberty. The sole rule that resorted from far and near, and distinguishes them from other students. She let her copper kettle whence they carried back the seeds of The harbor waters ripple in jade green black wharves with their culture which were to grow, and blossom at Oxford. Cambridge, and at uni-Crowded thick and stark, with dull versities and colleges whose very beginnings were yet centuries ahead. Here, at Padua, in 1222 or 1223 we

find Albertus Magnus, the celebrated teacher of St. Thomas Aquinas; and The boats come in-coal barges from The island ferry with its great side- others of those early scholars who, after the dark ages of ignorance, wheel, and its crowd of excurwheel, and its crowd of excur-sionists, New York boat, and the little skiffs

strove to raise once more aloft the torch of learning. Here, glancing down the centuries, we find Nicholas Copernicus and Ariosto and Tasso. and Galileo Galilei who held a chair of mathematics here between 1598 and 1608; and Linacre(who went to Italy about 1485 and graduated at Padua; and William Harvey, who Flapping, wheeling, slanting here and took his degree here in 1602; and Dr. Caius, who later founded at Cambridge the college which bears his

name, and many more. Seven centuries of learning! It is calls how, from far centuries, facing all the difficulties and perils of medie-val travel, men with the humanian

Some Free Verse **Fallacies**

The mere technique of free verse is a feat. H. D. achieves it within a small so-called free verse poets write either dithyrambic prose, whose cadences they emphasize by a typographical device, or else metres mingled and broken in such a way as to be unrecognized as metres.

Far from traditional poetry concenrating on form, it is free verse that does so. The one mode accepts a convention (not perhaps, as a rule, realizing that it is more than a convention) and is in consequence at liberty to forget form. But not for an instant is to see it. They forget that "Nature is free verse able to possess the careless- still elsewhere. ness of freedom. Its refusal of limi- daring innovators, are really shirkers

of technique we have what is equiva- pire to the highest nor succeed so well office, of placing his coat of arms synthesis of every conceivable method. ranging from bald statement to frank librists' fantasticality, sometimes, and after turn without mistake, to the well-beaten roads that lead into the gathered here students of many nanumerable ingredients are thrown at hazard.

Imagism brings together, with an inelled down over the Alps to seek this dulgent catholicism, those who use early center of international culture, metre with a brilliant exactness, like varied interest of such a display Mr. T. S. Eliot, and those who use only cadence, like H. D. But they are to a man sticklers for form. And in the tenets agreed upon among them and who sat and sewed and listened, celebrated its seventh centenary, and published in their first anthology, free was one of the earliest cradles of verse is fought for merely as a prindistinguishes them from other schools is that of the presentation of images. As Miss Lowell, their spokesman, puts it, throwing Aristotle overboard, "Imagism is presentation not representa-

No other of their six fules can be caviled at by the most conservative. Poets have never abandoned the prin- And while we talked her needle ciple of using always the exact and not the nearly exact word, though they Was sewing seeds of summer have not always been successful in finding it. (Neither are the Imagists.) Poetic diction has practically disaplied in have taken tea from many, peared as good usage. Every poet of And talk from many more, consequence has invented some new But a blue bag of lavender rhythms. Most poets have felt free in the choice of subject. Concentration is no new poetic ambition. And poetry that is "clear and hard, never blurred nor indefinite," existed before the Imagist manifesto appeared.

Nevertheless, a restatement of these hoary precepts is to be welcomed. Like

One must, nevertheless, recognize that at the bottom of Imagism lies a hunger for actuality, for close contact. This, like the other fine elements the poet finds himself not near enough grasp and prove that the right way is to his object. The pine-tree, the river, being shown him. the bank of flowers before him, does -and reproduce in words the sense tions of their curious fingers. So far so good. But their eyes must be pressed against the object of their love-and they will be too close to it

The vers librists, so far from being as those who attain the highest. They renounce the hope of perfection.

ceedingly useful service to literature one for which we should be grateful. The vogue of the loose and the sentimental and the decorative is over, The world may learn from the vers from their frigidity, always, salutary lessons in technique. They are the schoolmasters to bring us back to poetry.-Theodore Maynard, in Yale

Silence

She was a quiet little body In a quaint silk shawl, But hardly spoke at all.

And her bright as copper fire, Wag like tongues and hum like voices In a cozy little choir.

She was quieter with others Than they could be alone, But the flashing of her fingers Was a wit all its own.

Like a swift dragonfly,

Into squares as blue as sky.

I never had before Or since from any woman -Winifred Welles, in Contemporary

Crabbe as a Botanist So many are the allusions to wild flowers in Crabbe's poems that readers

of "The Borough" and "The Tales"

A Trustworthy Guide

dure for any length of time than shadows fall he may bec cruel form of fear, a strain and tension purposeless paths, tracing and retracat once corroding and consuming. Under the lash of such suffering the victim sometimes acts rashly and un- as the night shadows fall; realize that fortunately. Even when the uncer- they are, indeed, entangled in a mystainty does not rise to a tragic height, tery, in a maze, in a net? Yet to each the average mortal, even in the smaller one of them may come the message of details of life, wants to know what is Christian Science, which can bring to be, wants to outline and plan. He them the needful clue. That divine fears very much when he cannot do wisdom which surely knows the way, this; but if the time comes when he of which they may learn in Christian seems able to plan and outline, he then Science, will be as the kindly friend, falls into the next pitfall of human who will certainly lead them out to thought; for he fears exceedingly that their rightful freedom. his cherished plan may not mature.

hollowness, the insubstantiality of this idea, which Jesus lived and demonso-called human mind which is re- strated for all mankind. His teachsponsible for just the form of mental ing iterated and reiterated that God distress which it experiences when it is Love,-Love of such faithful tenmust remain in suspense. Therefore, derness that it is not satisfied till it when the truth taught by Christian has found and brought back the one Science, that divine guidance can be sheep wandering alone on the mounknown, that it is possible to bring to tains. This true idea of God is again bear upon the problem an understand- voiced by Christian Science, which ing of that restful, wise, and all- makes the words and works of Christ powerful divine Mind, which is called Jesus practical and understandable. God, when such teaching is even to The student of Christian Science, as some extent grasped, at once there is he gains this true idea of God learns respite. Very early in the study of to rely upon divine guidance, and finds Christian Science, the learner comit unfailing and always operative. mences to see that when he cannot Sometimes he may seem to be gropfind the way, cannot know or decide ing; but, renewing his love and trust, as to what is the right thing to do, he perseveres; and, in looking back, or the right way to go, there is one he sees that even when he seemed to thing he can do, and that is, he can be groping, there had been safe progrejoice in the sure and certain knowl- ress. Then, when the next experience edge that a higher power and greater comes to him, he goes forward conwisdom than his own will not fail to fidently, remembering that always, direct him.

Christian Science is a religion which reveals God as a trustworthy guide. In Isaiah are these words: "And the Lord shall guide thee continually." It would seem that many religions teach that Christian Scientists, written by Mary God directs and leads His people; but a vague comfort; and when uncertainty p. 14): a casual trick and stiffening into a beclouds the path the wanderer seems habit with the likelihood of freezing not to know how to apprehend, or how beclouds the path the wanderer seems to understand, the divine guidance so much needed. As such a one commences to study and to apply Christian Science, he is given that which enables him, not merely to vaguely believe that compass; few others do. Most of the in the movement, is not novel. "It is him, not merely to vaguely believe that so-called free verse poets write either an odd jealousy," said Emerson, "but God will guide him, but to actually

being shown him. At Hampton Court in England is a not seem to be nature. Nature is still elsewhere." The Imagists would accept the first but not the second part of the dictum. Their hands must touch high hedges, present devious paths the wood of chairs, the skin of flowers leading around and about and back into each other. Here the pedestrian

George Crabbe found in botany his main recreation. Like his own "vil-lage priest" in "Tales of the Hall."

"He knew the plants in mountain, wood, and mead;

. . . all that lived or moved

books long passages from rare or ex-pensive works on botany, "of which his situation could only permit him to obtain a temporary loan." Several of these notebooks have been happily preserved, and through the kindness and courtesy of Mr. John Murray have had the rare pleasure and privi-lege of examining them. They consist for the most part of extracts, written in a singularly clear and beautiful hand, from botanical transactions, such as those of the Linnman Society, and from such works as Curtis' "Flora Londinensis," together with observa-tions on mosses, fungi and ferns. One notebook contains no less than fifty pages relating to British fungi, copied out, in the same exquisite handwrit-ing, from Withering's Botany; another notebook deals with the sedges, and also includes long descriptions, taken from Withering, of British seaweeds. . . . At one time Crabbe contemplated

writing an English treatise on botany. Indeed, the work was virtually completed, when, in consequence of the criticism of the Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, who could not tolerate the idea of "degrading the science of botany by treating it in a modern language," Crabbe flung the manuscript into the fire. The poet often regretted this hasty action in after years, as otherwise he might have had the honor of being the recognized discoverer of more than one species of the British flora. He would mention a rare clover, which he found which the distinguished botanist, Sir Joseph Banks, identified as Trifolium suffocatum, a species hitherto un-known in England. This particular specimen is now preserved in the Banks Herbarium in the British Museum. It would take too much space to attempt to treat the botanical allusions to be found in Crabbe's poems. It must be sufficient to say that those poems associated with Aldeburgh. few summers ago I visited Aldebu Tide that waits for no man:

Tide that waits for no man:

Now a boat goes upon its way, with siren shriek;

The gulls go skimming down the harbor,

The little waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The little waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

Only the wharves are left, in their jade-green setting;

Gulls, ships, and tides may roam afar, But the wharves remain.

Only the wharves remain.

Frances Crosby Hamlet.

The little wave call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The little wave call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The little waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The little waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The little waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The little waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The waves call after them, and follow on the ebb tide.

The waves call after them, and the found.

Here students of all ations assemble to far. But the Imac conclusion is abundantly confirmed by what we learn from other sources.

"From early life to his latest years," their nationality, governed by definite laws, having their rights protected by special provisions: meticulars exactly with out vague generalities—is valuable to far. But the Imac conclusion is abundantly confirmed by what we learn from other sources.

"From early life to his latest years," their mationally sources and the word what we been a botanist. And the conclusion is abundantly confirmed by what we learn from other sources.

The waves call after them, and in the waves call after

DERHAPS there is no state of may walk long distances without get mind harder to bear or to en- ting anywhere; indeed, as the night uncertainty and suspense. It would and feel that he will not even be able seem that the human consciousness to leave the place. Unless one was prefers to be sure of just what is going knows can give him the clue, he might to be, even when this knowing may be sequestered there indefinitely; when mean the worst, rather than to remain all the time freedom awaited him. In suspended between hope and despair, the maze of mortal existence are Suspense brings with it a peculiarly similar bounds and limitations, similar

ing themselves, never getting anywhere. How many of earth's travelers,

This liberating message, this clue, Doubtless, it is the unreality, the is the right idea of God, the Christeven when it is a step at a time, he is being led toward that which is right and best.

God surely guides the one who looks to Him earnestly. A hymn beloved of Baker Eddy, voices a prayer for such sometimes this utterance gives only guidance in these words (Poems,

"Shepherd, show me how to so O'er the hillside steep, How to gather, how to sow,-

How to feed Thy sheep; I will listen for Thy voice.

Lest my footsteps stray; I will follow and rejoice All the rugged way."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY BOSTON, U. S. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1922

EDITORIALS

It was more than threescore years ago that Wendell Phillips of Massachusetts, orator, patriot, statesman,

The N. E. A. and the Towner-Sterling Bill

declared, "Education is the only interest worthy of the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man." A layman in doubt as to the truth of this statement would lose all uncertainty by devoting even a few hours to attendance upon the exercises held this week by the forty departments of the National Education Association, now in annual

session in Boston. For the earnest devotion and practical understanding given to the preparation of the addresses dealing with a multiplicity of subjects considered in these various programs are so manifest that the most skeptical critic would be convinced that education in its broadest aspects is receiving greater attention than ever before by the great army of capable, consecrated men and women responsible for the maintenance and conduct of this most important of all governmental activities. And if the observer, perchance, has not been in intimate touch with educational ways and methods for a few years, he could scarcely fail to be greatly impressed, if not bewildered, by the multiplicity of ingenious devices and methods which make up the machinery of education today. No one can doubt the great value of this experience to the teachers of the country, not only in new information gained as to means and methods, but even more in the inspiration, stimulation, and enthusiasm engendered in these great meetings, where the leaders of American education voice their messages.

The National Education Association, throughout its long existence, has been not only the active exponent of new and progressive ideals and methods in education, but it has rightfully taken a prominent part in promoting legislation necessary to the progress of this all-important subject. A half century has passed since this organization indorsed and began its promotion of a bill providing for the establishment of a national department of education, with its executive officer a secretary in the President's Cabinet. The original proposal has passed through various phases of evolution to its present form as represented in the Towner-Sterling Bill, now pending before the Congress. To captious critics of this bill who assail it in general terms, it should give pause that it is indorsed and even enthusiastically advocated by the greatest of all bodies of educators in this or any country, the National Education Association, now numbering well over a hundred thousand members. That this support is not spasmodic and temporary, but the result of wholehearted and sincere conviction, is found in the fact of a half century of consistent effort to secure the recognition this bill provides for the important function of education. And when it is recalled that during the fifty years which mark the period of greatest growth in the development of American education, as at the present time, this association has included in its membership the ablest and best-known educators of the country, it would seem that their earnest advocacy of the bill places it beyond the possibility of defeat by the opposition of bigotry and prejudice. What function of government, it may well be asked, is more worthy of this high recognition than that which concerns the education of its citizens: The inscription on the western façade of the Boston Public Library, "The Commonwealth provides for the education of its citizens to safeguard order and liberty,' directly answers the question. Is it not altogether patent, then, that so great an enterprise is worthy every recognition and deserving of every aid that will enhance its growth and promote its usefulness?

It appears that the chief objection to the Towner-Sterling Bill has its basis in fear-fear that the federal department proposed would assume rights and prerogatives reserved to the several states. This is by no means a novel objection, but one frequently raised whenever there appears real or imaginary danger of infringement upon the rights of the states; and sometimes, be it said, the cry has not been without good reason. But the bill in question specifically safeguards the rights of the states by providing that the proposed department shall in no particular assume the authority now exercised by the states. Its language is specific: "That all the educational facilities encouraged by the provisions of this act and accepted by a state shall be organized, supervised, and administered exclusively by the legally constituted state and local educational authorities of said state, and the Secretary of Education shall exercise no authority in relation thereto; and this act shall not be construed to imply federal control of education within the states, nor to impair the freedom of the states in the conduct and management of their respective school systems."

Words could scarcely convey a more definite assurance of the protection of local authority in administration of all educational activities. What, then, it may well be asked, are the functions of the proposed department of education? They are specifically these: To remove illiteracy: the Americanization of the foreign-born; the premotion of physical education and health service; the training of teachers; the equalization of educational opportunities within the several states. Moreover, all prospective dangers from undue assumption of authority are precluded by a definite provision, viz., that all funds apportioned among the several states for the purposes alone named shall be expended "in accordance with the laws of said states," manifestly removing every vestige of the alleged danger conceived by the opponents of this bill.

The idea of federal aid for promotion of public schools is as old as the Government itself. True friends of public education see in the passage of the Towner-Sterling Bill possibilities of advancement of educational systems and methods of immeasurable value. The facilities in a federal department for investigation at

home and abroad, for experimentation and the evolution of new and improved methods, are too manifest to require discussion. Meantime the citizens of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and of the city of Boston, which through their officials have so heartily welcomed this great body of representative educators, would scarcely be true to the traditions of the Commonwealth and city in opposing, through the press or any other public channel, so favorable an opportunity for the advancement of this most important of public functions, the education of American citizens.

THE lately received news that Amanullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, is seeking exchange of diplo-

Amanullah

Khan:

Modernist?

matic representatives with Japan, is even more inferesting than it would have been solely on the ground that the rest of Asia regards Tokyo as preminently the leader of the Orient. For not long before this information the world knew of the reception of the first Afghan Minister at the Court of St. James's. Just prior to that the

people heard of an Afghan delegation ensconced at Rome. It is not six months ago that Washington was felt out to see if something of like sort might be carried through there, though fruitlessly in that case. Nor is it long since this "Lamp of the Congregation of the Faith," burning enthusiastically in his mountain fastnesses, was showing himself so over-friendly to Soviet agents that a suspicious Western world declared him clearly pro-Bolshevist.

May it not all mean that this youthful monarch is not merely upholding an "Asia for the Asiatics" idea, is not only seeking this ally or the other, but rather is trying to make more "modern" that star of valleys, radiating around the great peaks of the Koh-i-Baba? The progressive, democratic, often restless thought of these afterwar days may well have penetrated even to the central uplands of the greatest and oldest of the continents. One realizes, too, that the autocrat who now issues his orders to Durranis and Ghilzais is but a young man still-and one remembers his father, uniting in views and habits the cruelties of the twelfth century and the customs of the twentieth, quite as does the Oxford-trained potentate whom Mr. Arliss caricatures in the footlight world in his "Green Goddess." Habibullah Khan was both idealist and sentimentalist, ultra-conservative one minute and boyishly "forward looking", the next, talking English, yet insisting upon ancient Persian as the language of the Kabul court; touchily jealous of "my people's honor," while singing music hall ditties to multiple wives, all bedecked to the imperial order. One reason for the assassination which cut short so picturesque a career, in the opening weeks of 1919, was given as the un-Afghan fondness the victim showed for automobiles and European-made clothes. Is his favorite son now following in those Western-pointing footsteps, so far at least as seeking Western friendships for his land and perhaps planning for some sort of Western development of his country's wealth?

There should be "good hunting" in those mountains, if ever they can be commercially opened, with reasonable protection of life and limb for the openers. It is practically virgin territory, of course, and it is larger than France. The 6,500,000 natives follow agricultural and pastoral pursuits when not engaged in the more popular pastime of war, but it is not the wheat and barley and beans and fruits which will most interest today; it is the copper and lead and zinc and iron and lapis-lazuli and, perhaps, oil. No wonder Mr. Washington D. Vanderlip, deprived of those Aladdin-like concessions in the Amur region, is reported en route to Peshawar.

In any case, judged by all signs in recent cables, Ameer Amanullah promises to show an entertaining

INDICATIONS are that the people of the larger cities of the United States, by spontaneous individual action,

Testing an Economic Theory

repreparing to apply the acid test to the theory that prices and values are, in fact, regulated by the law of supply and demand. The correctness of this theory has been many times questioned in recent years, especially during and immediately following the war period. The opportunity seemed to have been given the few to reverse, by artificial proc-

esses, a rule which theretofore had worked quite satisfactorily. Prices of many of the chief commodities apparently were fixed without any particular regard to economic conditions, the theory being, apparently, to charge the highest price obtainable.

This tendency was particularly noticeable in the centers of population in all parts of the country, where owners of apartment houses and other improved real estate took advantage of the demand for homes and business property to advance rentals to a figure never before attempted in the United States. There was some justification for advancing the prices to be paid by tenants. Abnormal conditions, the tendency toward centralization of populations, the decrease in new construction due to the higher costs of material and labor, and the ability of those who formerly occupied undesirable tenements to pay, through an increased earning power, the rates charged for more commodious and pleasanter homes. Thus it may be conceded that, more or less directly in obedience to the law of supply and demand, some advance in rental values was to be expected. It came without any delay, and it has remained in force, in many instances increasing from month to month and from year to year, until the present time. This is true despite the fact that there has been a gradual readjustment of conditions. The congestion in the cities caused by the rush of shipyard and factory employees engaged in the manufacture of supplies necessary for carrying on the war was long ago relieved. Building has gradually increased

in many of the cities until the demand for homes can be met. Yet there has been no appreciable reduction in housing costs. Indeed, there is a tendency in some of the cities in the eastern part of the United States to still further advance rents, the effort being usually to bind a tenant by a long-term lease.

As the time approaches when many apartment houses under construction will be completed and when present leaseholds will expire, the need seems to be that those about to renew old contracts or enter into new ones insist now, as the landlords have insisted heretofore, upon the application of the economic law of supply and demand in determining the market values to be applied to prices paid for housing. It cannot be expected that the average prices will approximate those prevailing before the war period. Construction and upkeep costs are still high, and fuel prices and taxes are higher than formerly. But there should be material reductions in the prices charged for houses and apartments erected before the war, and these reductions naturally should have an effect upon all prices. It cannot be denied that there has been systematic profiteering in rents. Properties have been sold and resold on the basis of their increased earning power, and loans have been made by banks on these inflated values. It is certain, therefore, that the effort of present owners and mortgagees will be to maintain existing leasing standards, if not indeed to increase the rates

The economic problem presented is none too easy of solution. The answer to it depends much upon the determination of the people of the cities to refuse to be exploited further by speculative investors. Charges now are, in many instances, far above the actual value of the service rendered. There has been formed, in effect, a monopoly of ownership powerful enough to control a vast portion of the property available for public use, and beyond this smaller owners have been quick to avail themselves of the advantages offered by the inflation which has been brought about. It is sufficient for the moment to realize that the failure of the operation of the law of supply and demand to bring the desired relief will result in the application of those regulatory measures which have proved effective in the cities where the foresight of those in authority has proved their effectiveness and their legality.

IT HAS been demonstrated in the first session of Parliament under the leadership of Premier Mackenzie

Session's

Work of

Dominion

Parliament

King that government can be carried on in Canada without any party having a clear majority in the House of Commons. The opposition parties combined, Progressives and Conservatives, would outnumber the party on the Government side, the Liberals. But, in important divisions, the Government has succeeded in winning the succeeded in the Party of the Party of

ning the support of most of the Progressives. At the same time it has been quite apparent that on issues where government measures failed to come up to the demands of the Progressives, such as tariff revision downward, the Government could rely on Conservative support.

Changes have been made in the Dominion tariff, in the direction of freer trade, but, as Sir Louis Davies, the Deputy Governor-General, said in formally proroguing Parliament, without "creating any serious disturbance of industrial conditions." Progressives would say that the Finance Minister has reduced the tariff with one hand, but added to it with the other by increasing the sales tax. The Finance Minister mollified Progressive criticism to some extent by protesting that he wanted to move toward freer trade. He seemed to hold out the promise that next session will see more substantial reductions, in accordance with the declared Liberal policy in the general elections last December.

On the much-discussed Crow's Nest Pass agreement, with regard to the reduction of freight rates, the Government succeeded in making a compromise arrangement with the Progressive Party in the House. The rates on grain and flour are to be reduced substantially, to conform with the limit of rates which had prevailed under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement from the year 1897 up to 1918. On other commodities, higher rates are to be permitted for another year.

The Progressives similarly obtained the re-establishment of the Canadian Wheat Board, on a compromise basis, in which certain of the western provinces must co-operate. The wheat board will establish a form of state control of the marketing of Canadian wheat. It remains to be shown, however, whether the farmers can get any better prices for their crops through this device.

This first session of the new Parliament, just closed, has seen drastic economy imposed upon the military departments in Canada. Militia, naval service and aerial service have been brought together under one minister, to form the Department of Defense. Progressives and Liberals were almost unanimous in support of this measure of retrenchment.

The next House session may prove to be more difficult for the Government to negotiate. The Liberal pledge to make "substantial reductions" in the tariff will have to be faced. But in the meanwhile the Government can congratulate itself upon having done very well to get through a difficult first session without a working majority of party supporters in Parliament.

ALTHOUGH it is gratifying to learn that there was a surplus of about \$3000 in the prison funds at Sing Sing at the close of the fiscal year, it is trusted that this does not represent a false economy. Of course, it is not necessary to treat the inmates of a state or federal prison like hotel guests, but at the same time the primary aim of a "reformatory" must not be overlooked. The world is graduating out of the belief that a penitentiary is a place in which to crush all that is best in a man, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the officials of Sing Sing, in their efforts to show a surplus on their books, have not in any way neglected the essential welfare of those who are under their charge.

THE passing of Wu Ting-fang is a loss to China. Perhaps no country so needs strong men as this mammoth epitome of the East, where

moth epitome of the East, where Western modes are working—men "strong" not only in worldly wisdom won from long experience, but also in that truest sophistication begotten of genuine vision. Wu's years, a decade beyond the limit suggested by the Psalmist, even though far short of the 200 he had somewhat whimsically set for

A Legacy From Mr. Wu

somewhat whimsically set for himself, had been filled with a knowledge not often equaled even in the knowledge-seeking Orient. The Asiatic naturally absorbs. The continent is settled close with those who assimilate knowledge easily, who give early promise of a character and ability beyond their years, who preach lofty ideals—and then too soon come to practice that sort of "Safety first" politics which stirs the smile of the cynic and discourages those who hope for human progress. Wu was of the few who could digest and practice. The example of his life should point a way to many of his countrymen.

His passing, too, is a loss to all the world. Today's situation calls insistently for men who know at once East and West, and know them well enough to play intermediaries, not so much in compromising (though that, also, at times) as in interpreting and explaining. From ground thus prepared springs the plant of mutual understanding, whose blossom is international and inter-racial harmony. The man who represented Peking officially at Washington and unofficially in London was such an agent. As shrewd as he was voluble, as courageous as inquisitive, capable and candid, he was both mentally alert to all interests and tenacious of the standards of the best. Departing, he leaves a gap in the ranks of the ablest workers on both sides of the Pacific.

But there are, indeed, "gains for all our losses." Wu's legacy is not merely a wit, often caustic yet never captious, which, sharpened in the Orient, could appreciate the Occident and be there appreciated; nor is it even that Confucian philosophy which was usually kindly and always practical. He leaves, at its best, such an example as may be afforded when a scion of most conservative birth and raising lends high efforts to founding and furthering liberal causes. From the first, Wu was influential in upholding the ideals of sound government in China, and that influence was pervasive and important

even if it never proved determinative.

His memory will be another of the happily increasing ties between East and West. Observers of world history will recall, at thought of him, one who did large work well. Students of human nature will remember in him an instance of the idealist often guided by the opportunist, that some evasive goal might none the less be reached. If there were times when he was no more than amusing, he was usually more than just interesting. At his best he was an inspiration.

Editorial Notes

A REMARKABLE meeting was held in the city of London recently. It was called by the Lord Mayor of London, and was held in the historic Guildhall. Practically every municipality in the United Kingdom was represented, and, through the delegates present, three-quarters of the population of Great Britain voted solidly against the continuation of the embargo against the importation of Canadian store cattle. The consideration of the cattle embargo question was the object of the meeting. The occasion was the more remarkable, and more strongly emphasized the opinion of the British people, as it is a tradition of the Corporation of London to take, no part in party politics. The meeting was not called for the purpose of discussing party politics, but to undo a great wrong under which it is claimed the Dominion of Canada has been lying for a number of years past. The Coalition Government was charged with having gone back on its word, which was passed by its then Minister of Agriculture to the Canadian Prime Minister at the Imperial War Conference in 1917, when an "unqualified undertaking" was given to remove the embargo. At the meeting was passed a strong resolution favoring the admission into England of Capadian cattle. July 10 has been set aside by the House of Commons for debate on the question.

AMERICA, it seems, now possesses a "Who's Who" for aeronautics, while a similarly informative volume for the dramatic profession in Britain has been reissued, "much enlarged." And so Pelion is piled on Ossa in the libraries as one bulky work after another is added to the reference shelves. Perhaps that is only to be expected. When the laws of economy ordain that one man shall spend most of his time in driving tenpenny nails into two-by-four boards, and another in manufacturing short stories to standardized formulæ, some provision must be made for general information. The old-fashioned memory was laden with an astonishing mass of dates and facts about all manner of persons and events. Now it is merely necessary to remember which Who's Who, Year-Book, Hand-Book or Almanac contains the desired information. Incidentally, of course, each addition to the collection of professional or commercial Who's Who's promotes an army of nobodies to the ranks of the somebodies, thereby affording immense satisfaction to aspirants to fame.

To those contemplating taking vacations during the next few months, it will come as a welcome item of news that the Canadian railways may put into effect within the next few weeks the excursion rates eliminated since the outbreak of the Great War. It is another proof of the apparent slowness with which normalcy is being reached after the upheaval. The Canadian Passenger Association has already made "some reductions," which will go into force on July 10, and the phraseology of the announcement gives one cause for hope that these reductions presage even more generous treatment by the railways in the near future. New York and Boston are to be brought nearer to Canadian centers by means of the reductions, which are encouraging.